

Massillon Time Tables.			
CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING RAILROAD.			
North.		South.	
No. 4 6:30 a.m.	No. 5 6:55 a.m.	No. 3 7:02 a.m.	No. 2 7:22 a.m.
No. 6 8:37 p.m.	No. 1 9:05 a.m.	No. 4 9:15 a.m.	No. 5 9:35 p.m.
No. 8 10:15 a.m.	No. 3 7:52 p.m.	No. 6 10:25 a.m.	No. 7 10:45 p.m.
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE RAILWAY.			
North.		South.	
No. 4 6:00 a.m.	No. 3 7:02 a.m.	No. 2 7:22 a.m.	No. 1 7:42 a.m.
No. 6 1:05 p.m.	No. 5 1:30 p.m.	No. 4 1:50 p.m.	No. 3 2:10 p.m.
No. 8 3:15 p.m.	No. 7 3:40 p.m.	No. 6 4:00 p.m.	No. 5 4:20 p.m.
PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO.			
GOING EAST.			
No. 8.....Daily.....	2:30 a.m.	No. 3.....Daily.....	10:15 a.m.
No. 10.....Daily except Sunday.....	9:05 a.m.	No. 4.....Daily except Sunday.....	10:15 a.m.
No. 12.....Daily.....	9:25 p.m.	No. 5.....Daily.....	10:15 p.m.
No. 14.....Daily except Sunday.....	9:25 p.m.	No. 6.....Daily.....	10:15 p.m.
No. 16.....Daily.....	9:25 p.m.	No. 7.....Daily.....	10:15 p.m.
No. 18.....Daily.....	9:25 p.m.	No. 8.....Daily.....	10:15 p.m.
GOING WEST.			
No. 1.....Daily except Sunday.....	8:30 a.m.	No. 2.....Daily.....	10:15 a.m.
No. 3.....Daily.....	10:15 a.m.	No. 4.....Daily.....	10:15 a.m.
No. 5.....Daily.....	10:15 a.m.	No. 6.....Daily.....	10:15 a.m.
No. 7.....Daily.....	10:15 a.m.	No. 8.....Daily.....	10:15 a.m.
No. 9.....Daily.....	10:15 a.m.	No. 10.....Daily.....	10:15 a.m.
No. 11.....Daily.....	10:15 a.m.	No. 12.....Daily.....	10:15 a.m.
No. 13.....Daily.....	10:15 a.m.	No. 14.....Daily.....	10:15 a.m.
No. 15.....Daily.....	10:15 a.m.	No. 16.....Daily.....	10:15 a.m.
No. 17.....Daily.....	10:15 a.m.	No. 18.....Daily.....	10:15 a.m.
No. 19.....Daily.....	10:15 a.m.	No. 20.....Daily.....	10:15 a.m.
No. 21.....Daily.....	10:15 a.m.	No. 22.....Daily.....	10:15 a.m.
No. 23.....Daily.....	10:15 a.m.	No. 24.....Daily.....	10:15 a.m.
No. 25.....Daily.....	10:15 a.m.	No. 26.....Daily.....	10:15 a.m.
No. 27.....Daily.....	10:15 a.m.	No. 28.....Daily.....	10:15 a.m.
No. 29.....Daily.....	10:15 a.m.	No. 30.....Daily.....	10:15 a.m.
No. 31.....Daily.....	10:15 a.m.	No. 32.....Daily.....	10:15 a.m.
No. 33.....Daily.....	10:15 a.m.	No. 34.....Daily.....	10:15 a.m.
No. 35.....Daily.....	10:15 a.m.	No. 36.....Daily.....	10:15 a.m.
No. 37.....Daily.....	10:15 a.m.	No. 38.....Daily.....	10:15 a.m.
No. 39.....Daily.....	10:15 a.m.	No. 40.....Daily.....	10:15 a.m.
No. 41.....Daily.....	10:15 a.m.	No. 42.....Daily.....	10:15 a.m.
No. 43.....Daily.....	10:15 a.m.	No. 44.....Daily.....	10:15 a.m.
No. 45.....Daily.....	10:15 a.m.	No. 46.....Daily.....	10:15 a.m.
No. 47.....Daily.....	10:15 a.m.	No. 48.....Daily.....	10:15 a.m.
No. 49.....Daily.....	10:15 a.m.	No. 50.....Daily.....	10:15 a.m.
No. 51.....Daily.....	10:15 a.m.	No. 52.....Daily.....	10:15 a.m.
No. 53.....Daily.....	10:15 a.m.	No. 54.....Daily.....	10:15 a.m.
No. 55.....Daily.....	10:15 a.m.	No. 56.....Daily.....	10:15 a.m.
No. 57.....Daily.....	10:15 a.m.	No. 58.....Daily.....	10:15 a.m.
No. 59.....Daily.....	10:15 a.m.	No. 60.....Daily.....	10:15 a.m.
No. 61.....Daily.....	10:15 a.m.	No. 62.....Daily.....	10:15 a.m.
No. 63.....Daily.....	10:15 a.m.	No. 64.....Daily.....	10:15 a.m.
No. 65.....Daily.....	10:15 a.m.	No. 66.....Daily.....	10:15 a.m.
No. 67.....Daily.....	10:15 a.m.	No. 68.....Daily.....	10:15 a.m.
No. 69.....Daily.....	10:15 a.m.	No. 70.....Daily.....	10:15 a.m.
No. 71.....Daily.....	10:15 a.m.	No. 72.....Daily.....	10:15 a.m.
No. 73.....Daily.....	10:15 a.m.	No. 74.....Daily.....	10:15 a.m.
No. 75.....Daily.....	10:15 a.m.	No. 76.....Daily.....	10:15 a.m.
No. 77.....Daily.....	10:15 a.m.	No. 78.....Daily.....	10:15 a.m.
No. 79.....Daily.....	10:15 a.m.	No. 80.....Daily.....	10:15 a.m.
No. 81.....Daily.....	10:15 a.m.	No. 82.....Daily.....	10:15 a.m.
No. 83.....Daily.....	10:15 a.m.	No. 84.....Daily.....	10:15 a.m.
No. 85.....Daily.....	10:15 a.m.	No. 86.....Daily.....	10:15 a.m.
No. 87.....Daily.....	10:15 a.m.	No. 88.....Daily.....	10:15 a.m.
No. 89.....Daily.....	10:15 a.m.	No. 90.....Daily.....	10:15 a.m.
No. 91.....Daily.....	10:15 a.m.	No. 92.....Daily.....	10:15 a.m.
No. 93.....Daily.....	10:15 a.m.	No. 94.....Daily.....	10:15 a.m.
No. 95.....Daily.....	10:15 a.m.	No. 96.....Daily.....	10:15 a.m.
No. 97.....Daily.....	10:15 a.m.	No. 98.....Daily.....	10:15 a.m.
No. 99.....Daily.....	10:15 a.m.	No. 100.....Daily.....	10:15 a.m.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.
W. McCAGHEY, Attorney at Law, Office over Diehl's Arcade Store, Erie street, Massillon, O.
F. REINOLD, Attorney at Law, Office over No. 12 South Erie street, Massillon, O.
ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public, Office second floor Tremont Block, No. 46 South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.
GERMAN DEPOSIT BANK, Hotel Conrad Block. Dealers in promissory notes, manufacturers' scrip and exchange. Collections made in all cities and towns in the United States.
P. G. ALBRIGHT, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon, Ohio. Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio. \$150,000 Capital. S. Hunt, President. C. Steese, Cashier.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.
PHIL. BLUMENSCHNEIDER, wholesale and retail dealer in cigars. Factory a store room No. 59 West Main street.

DRUGGISTS.
Z. T. BALTZLY, dealer in Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy articles, Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House, Massillon, Ohio.

FURNITURE.
JOHN H. OGDEN, Furniture Dealer and Undertaker, No. 23 West Main street.

PHYSICIANS:
DR. L. HENRY NOLD, Physician and Surgeon, No. 94 West Tremont street, Massillon, O. Office hours—8 to 9 a.m., 1 to 2 p.m., 7 to 9 p.m.

DR. W. H. KIRKLAND, Homoeopathic Practitioner, Office No. 55 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office hours, 1 to 5 p.m., 7 to 9 p.m. Office open day and night.

F. E. SEAMAN, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, Office hours, 7 to 10 a.m., 1 to 2 p.m., 7 to 9 p.m.

H. B. GARRIGUES, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, Office in H. B. G. Block, formerly occupied by Dr. Patrick. Office hours, 8 to 10 a.m., 1 to 2 p.m., 7 to 9 p.m.

HARDWARE.
S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTURERS.
RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Station Engines, Horse Power, Saw Mills, etc.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Joseph Corn & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles, Flasks, etc.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE COMPANY, Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

GROCERIES.
D. WATKINS & SON, Established in 1832. Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Warehouse in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

HENRY JOEHLER, dealer in Stoves, Tinware, House Furnishing Goods, etc., No. 14 West Main street.

JEWELERS.
JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc., No. 5 South Erie street.

C. F. VON KAMEL, West Side Jeweler, No. 5 West Main street.

CARD.
PATENTS—Having had over sixteen years experience in patent matters, I am prepared to procure patents for inventors, and to prosecute, defend, and manage all legal business connected with patents.

W. A. REDMOND, Late examining corps, U. S. Patent Office, solicitor of U. S. and Foreign Patents, No. 137 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Send for circular.

An Ordinance
To provide a system of sewerage, and create a board of commissioners of sewers, for the city of Massillon, Ohio.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the city council of Massillon, Ohio, that in its opinion it is necessary to provide a system of sewerage and drainage for said city.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, that the construction, maintenance and cleaning of the sewers of said city shall be under the care of a board to be called the commissioners of sewers, consisting of five members, to be appointed by the Mayor, subject to the confirmation of the Council, one of which shall be appointed for one year, one for two years, one for three years, one for four years, and one for five years, and hereafter one shall be appointed each year to serve for the term of five years.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, that it shall be the duty of said commissioners of sewers to devise and form, or cause to be devised and formed, a plan of sewerage and drainage for the whole city of Massillon, and said commissioners of sewers shall have all the powers and are authorized to do all the things which are necessary to carry out the plan of sewerage and drainage for the city of Massillon, Ohio.

Passed this 20th day of August, A. D. 1888.

J. R. WHITE, Clerk.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Topics of the Times Given in a Terse and Spley Manner.

Diphtheria is epidemic at Athens, O. Judge Thurman goes to Newark, O., September 8.

Fire destroyed the creamery works at Lebanon, Ind.

The Crow Creek Indians have nearly all signed the treaty.

Care killed Clark Drake, deaf mute, near Washington, C. H., O.

Mrs. Robert McClintock was killed by a passing engine at Delphi, Ind.

The Chicago Irish-American club will visit Gen. Harrison September 15.

T. C. Yates, a desperado, was killed by a mob in the Chickasaw nation.

Twenty-five new cases of yellow fever at Jacksonville Sunday, with two deaths.

Wellsville, O., has gone back on its name and declared in favor of the whiskey bottle.

The Sunday law was strictly enforced at Cleveland Sunday. Not a saloon was open.

Six men and a woman were arrested at Pittsburg for robbing wholesale grocery stores.

Tom Ruse, the murderer of Charley Marks, at Kokomo, Ind., has been arrested in Dakota.

The National Federation of Miners and Mine Laborers will meet at Indianapolis in fourth annual convention.

Paulding county frog factory and malaria trust, otherwise denominated the state canal and reservoir, sold for \$14,000.

Professor Holbrook, of the Lebanon normal school, is negotiating for the removal of his pedagogic plant to Hamilton, O.

Sheridan McNeil shot Miss Viola Grooms at a Sunday school celebration at Dunkinsville, O., because she would not promenade with him.

Robert Hartpence, tried for the killing of William Drum at Indianapolis, was found guilty and given two years to be sorry behind the bars.

The Washburn, Ind., coroner declares that there is something darker than a mere accident in the drowning of Daniel Martin in five feet of water.

Labor Day was observed in New York, Brooklyn, Boston, Chicago, Baltimore and Cincinnati by grand street parades of various labor organizations.

Three of the oldest citizens of Lafayette, Ind., died Saturday—John H. Newman, a brewer; Caleb R. Scudder, an undertaker; Simon Killions, a retired merchant.

At Vincennes, Ind., Miss Anna Ball and R. D. Long created a sensation and some profanity by routing out the deputy clerk and Presbyterian minister for a midnight marriage.

Owingsville, Ky., had a local option law before her legislative representative secured a new charter annulling it. There is great indignation among the people and rejoicing among the saloonkeepers.

Miss Hattie Scoville, of Poland, O., yearned for unlimited wealth, and has made sure of it by eloping just before the frozen water-pipe crop is ripe with a married plumber named Charles Aller.

County teachers met in solemn convocation at Crawfordsville, Ind., and resolved to quit "chawing" the demoralizing gum and nicotine, to be temperate, toe the mark, and get right down to the plain shooting of the young idea.

Frank Mosen, a Spring Valley, O., boy with a long tongue and abbreviated intellect, is cited to appear before the squire and have a reef taken in his lingual apparatus to the extent of \$500 and six months' imprisonment, all for circulating a slanderous story about Miss Ella Luce.

New Bremen, O., is commuted by natural gas.

An effort is being made to get up a regatta on the Ohio.

Two thousand Knights Templar paraded in Cleveland Tuesday.

The Ancient Order of United Workmen of Ohio are in session at Hamilton.

Frederick Bock and wife, of Tiffin, O., celebrated their golden wedding Tuesday.

Ignatius Donnelly has been nominated for governor of Minnesota by the Labor party.

Dr. M. H. Boreland, a prominent physician of Pittsburg, committed suicide with cocaine.

The Springfield Daily Democrat will make its appearance in the Champion City Monday.

The American and the Southern Dental associations are still in joint session at Louisville.

John Brown was given a life sentence in the penitentiary for murder by a Greenup, Ky., jury.

Peter Hend, of Harrodsburg, Ky., was filled with buckshot by an unknown assassin near his home.

Dr. Nathaniel Field, who obtained the charter for Jeffersonville, Ind., in 1839, died in that city Tuesday.

Fosteria, O., is to have the only calcine glass factory in the United States. A company has been organized.

A fifteen-month-old child was suffocated at Flemingsburg, Ky., by being caught between the bedstead and wall.

McLaughlin, the famous jockey, has been released by the Dwyer brothers for whom he has been riding for twelve years.

Winners at Monmouth park races: Laredo, Favorite Colt, Los Angeles, Grizette, Rupert, Grenadier, Radiant and Montauque.

D. S. Kellogg, of Buffalo, has been elected to the chair of zoology at the Ohio state university, vice Professor Tuttle, resigned.

Farmer John M. Rosser was found dead at the bottom of a coal shaft near Youngstown, O. Accidentally fell into it, probably.

George W. Sullivan and Martha Morgan, inmates of the almshouse of Rathfriland, Md., eloped. Sullivan left a wife in the almshouse.

The Ohio Millers' association met at Mansfield, O., perfected their district organizations and discussed numerous important questions.

James Royce, of Mitchell, Ind., was so unbalanced by jealousy that he skipped with his two boys and \$1,200, leaving his wife half crazy with grief.

James Campbell, of Seventh Ohio district, has given way to John M. Pattison, a prominent Democrat of Clermont, in the congressional race.

Charles Brown, a famous burglar, who made great hauls at Jeffersonville, Ind.; Cleveland and Michigan City, has been released from the Indianapolis jail.

Dr. H. W. McLaughlin, of Chester, O., has returned home to face an untidy crowd, which charges him with a criminal assault on Mrs. James Partlow, one of his patients.

Mrs. Annie Roush, of Letart, O., is the head of probably the largest family in the United States. She is one hundred and one years of age, and has 234 living descendants.

Adam Miller was cut to pieces by a cable car at Chicago.

The American Pharmaceutical convention is in session at Detroit.

Fire almost swept away the village of Farmersville, O., Monday.

Daniel Martin was drowned at Wabash, Ind., while fixing a trout line.

The pioneers of Shelby county, Ohio, had a highly successful reunion Monday at Sidney.

The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad carried 2,200 people to Cincinnati Sunday.

Lathrop Woodworth and Samuel Kennon, Ohio farmers, were killed by a train near Erie, Pa.

Mrs. Ed. Jones and child were seriously burned by the explosion of a gasoline stove at Springfield, O.

William D. Miller, a plow maker near Springfield, O., assigned. Assets about \$3,000; liabilities \$10,000.

Hon. Lewis Hallman, of Bloomington, Ind., died Monday, aged seventy-six. He was commissioner of agriculture under Lincoln.

Adams Express office, at Bellville, near Parkersburg, W. Va., was burglarized of all its contents, the thieves even taking a barrel of flour.

Gen. Streight stands up in the Hoosier capital and calls all men to witness that he is not for Cleveland, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

The coroner of Middletown, O., finds that Mrs. Sarah Dine perished from the effects of a pistol shot fired by Charles Ruse with malice aforethought.

At Peru, Ind., Abraham Brown, colored, flattened a bullet against the ebony brow of William Woodford, because the latter called upon Brown's lady love.

Mike Fowl became intoxicated, laid down on the railroad track at Crawfordsville, Ind., to sleep and was waked up by a freight train walking over his left leg.

J. W. Hopely, of Bucyrus, O., has a bicycle made of ramrods and gun barrels. It is unnecessary to state that it goes off in good style with two fellows on it.

THEY HOPE IT'S A BLUFF.

WHAT CANADA MAY DO IN CASE OF ACTIVE RETALIATION.

Proceedings of the Dominion Cabinet Council Strangely Guarded By the Ministers—Hon. Erasmus Wilson Favors Closer Commercial Relations.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 6.—The ministers of the crown are as mute as oysters, positively refusing to speak of what occurred at the cabinet council. From another source, in confidence of the government, it is learned that a hot discussion took place on the attitude which Canada should assume on the retaliation question.

MacDonald takes the ground that Canada cannot now recede from the position she has taken on the fishery commission, and that by holding a tight grip now, matters will settle themselves amicably after the presidential election.

Sir John stated that should Cleveland issue a retaliation proclamation it would give the imperial unity idea thirty years growth, and would weld together the different nationalities in Canada, with the single exception of the Irish.

The Hon. John Costigan held to the idea that if Canada conceded the three-mile headland privilege claimed by American fishermen and the right of free transport for all catches, all difficulties would be overcome, and counseled that overtures be made to the American government to that effect.

He illustrated the position of Canada going into a trade war with the United States, which he said would be like that of a man knocking down a stone wall with a boiled carrot. The country could not stand the experiment.

The St. Clair Flats canal question received careful consideration. It was thought if the Dominion laid claim to that which is clearly in Canadian territory it might have the effect of bringing the president to his senses.

A claim of this kind would mean a great deal to the states, and might cause them to hesitate before putting the proposed retaliation into effect. If retaliation is enforced, there is no doubt that this claim will be made. What the result would be is difficult to say. The canal is partly on Canadian soil here can be no doubt, but that the states will be willing to allow the claim is not so certain.

That hostilities might ensue is possible. It is the general opinion, though, that if the government once made a claim as a result of affected retaliation it would see the matter to the end. The Dominion public works department has sent to Washington for the latest maps, showing the boundary line claimed by the United States in the vicinity of the St. Clair Flats canal. Considerable correspondence is going on with a view of putting on record evidence that the canal is on British territory and renewing diplomatic negotiations wherein Canada never withdrew its claim to the land.

The department has evidence of British settlers who first informed the government that the American canal was being built on British territory, and who hauled down the stars and stripes on the completion of the canal and sent up the union jack instead.

Old maps show that certainly part of the site of the canal is British ground. Reports of the surveying party sent on receipt of notice from settlers gave the measurements all bringing the canal on the British side of the line. "Transhipment in bond" was a hard nut for Canada to crack, but they decided not to make any concessions for the purpose of having this embargo removed, hoping that the proposed measure may be only a bluff or only an election maneuver.

No action was taken in the matter of canal tolls. It is believed that some interesting announcement on the retaliation question will shortly be made. The ministers refuse to speak, and the government organ Empire merely remarks that the meeting was held. There is something below the surface which will break out soon.

Favors Closer Commercial Relations.
ST. THOMAS, Ont., Sept. 6.—At a harvest home picnic given under the auspices of the East Elgin Farmers' Institute, at Fort Stanley, Hon. Erasmus Wilson spoke in favor of closer commercial relations between Canada and the United States. In the course of his address he said that the discussion of Canadian affairs in the United States occupied more and more attention, and that nothing had been settled, and the prospect was that nothing would be settled for some time. The fact that Canada was a part of the British empire enabled politicians bidding for the first vote to use the important questions involved for party purposes; but this was not an unmixed evil, provided it raised the question to one of prime importance.

Diplomacy had failed to settle the fishery trouble, retaliation would fail. There must be some way soon found to peaceably and profitably arrange matters. The simplest way was the best. The Canadian people would not consent to annexation. The more immediately practical plan which commends itself to business men is to unite the two countries commercially by a uniform tariff, thus putting the customs line around the continent instead of across the result would be an enlarged market both for United States manufacturers and Canadian products. It was singular that the politicians had not seen the availability of this plan to hurt English manufacturers, and thus please the Irish constituencies.

These and other considerations led Mr. Wilson to believe that the idea of commercial union and partnership between the two countries would in due time prevail. Those who look for political union must object to commercial union as a preliminary step, while those who disapprove political union will find in the partnership of the advantages of a closer relation with the disadvantage they dread.

Knows Whereof He Speaks.
OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 6.—Senator Scott, late secretary of state, said Tuesday night that the first the Dominion government was making in laying claim to a joint ownership in the St. Clair Flats and was about in the extreme, as even if Canadian territory had been recognized in its construction, the canal or channel was built with the consent of the Canadian government, which, not until years intervened, made any remonstrance. In signing the Washington treaty of 1871 the Dominion government, he says, recognized the right of the United States to concede to Canada the use of the St. Clair Flats canal, which clearly establishes the fact that in the opinion of the Dominion government the United States held exclusive jurisdiction over it.

Massachusetts Democrats.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 6.—William E. Russell, mayor of Cambridge, has been nominated for governor by the Democratic state convention.

INDIAN NEWS.

How Progress at the Crow Creek Agency. Another Outbreak Feared in Utah.

CROW CREEK AGENCY, Dak., Sept. 6.—Sunday passed quietly at the agency, nothing of importance occurring. The commissioners had decided to hold no more councils here, but owing to the request of Dog Back, a prominent chief, another council was held Monday evening. Several of the chiefs who are opposed reiterated what they had before stated and declared that they could not sign.

Mr. Cleveland further explained the bill, stating that those who already have land in severalty outside of the proposed new reservation could still hold it under this act. A number of Indians who are so situated were previously opposed, supposing that they would have to abandon their homes, but this explanation was perfectly satisfactory to them.

When Dog Back arose to address the council White Ghost and his followers quietly left. Dog Back made a good speech for the bill, and at the conclusion approached and signed. The council then adjourned to the headquarters of the commissioners, where, in compliance with the request of many Indians who had already signed, Judge Wright delivered a speech explaining the effect of the measure. The speech strengthened the friends of the bill, and they are now actively at work bringing in signers, and the list is rapidly increasing. The commissioners have left for lower Brule. A paper was left here to receive the names of all who wish to sign later. The friends of the bill—nearly one hundred and fifty—are now actively at work among their relatives and friends, who

THE SHOOTERS

MEET WITH A THIRD DEFEAT.

But Have a Pleasant Match With the Cleveland Club.

The third and last match between a picked team of shooters from the Massillon and Canton Gun Clubs and the Cleveland Central Gun Club took place yesterday in Cleveland on the Kirtland Club's range. The visitors were defeated by the Massillon team, and had a pleasant visit. The other results were not so satisfactory, although all who took part gathered information of considerable value. The score, showing the individual results with twenty-five singles, is appended:

STARK COUNTY.	
Chance.....	21
Dobson.....	11
Sharpshoot.....	13
Smith.....	10
Leoffler.....	15
Reed.....	15
Croy.....	35
Weber.....	16
Heiman.....	19
Dr. Becker.....	24
Hunt.....	19
Brown.....	15
Lynch.....	21
Happ.....	19
H. S. Becker.....	19
McLain.....	17
Arnold.....	18
Caldwell.....	14
Bolton.....	15
Total.....	355

CUYAHOGA COUNTY.	
Hall.....	34
Tamblyn.....	19
Prechtel.....	20
Class.....	19
Calhoun.....	29
Roof.....	24
Whelan.....	23
Jones Jr.....	23
Forester.....	17
Burg.....	24
White.....	19
Upson.....	19
Waters.....	15
Powers.....	21
L. O. Jones.....	19
Maygo.....	14
Sisby.....	11
Wallace.....	22
North.....	20
Roberts.....	21
Total.....	394

THE EIGHTH REGIMENT MUDDLE.

The Causes Which Lead to Wholesale Resigning.

[From Saturday's Daily.]

A dispatch in yesterday's paper stated that all of the officers of the Eighth Regiment, O. N. G., had resigned, and after concessions on the part of Governor Foraker had withdrawn them. The following letter from THE INDEPENDENT'S correspondent at Camp Phil Sheridan was written before the resignations were tendered, but explains the cause of such action:

This afternoon Adjutant General Axline ordered Colonel Gyger to take the flies off the tents of his regiment and have his quartermaster send them over to the Fifth Regiment (cavalry) to make shelters for their horses. Colonel Gyger ordered the field officers to remove the flies from their tents and sent them over to the Fifth Regiment, but said his men should keep theirs. All the field and line officers, except the officers of Company C and the band, at once wrote out their resignations to take effect at 12 o'clock, n., September 3. About 8 o'clock Colonel Gyger was ordered to report to Governor Foraker. If the governor accepts the resignations of all these officers, the Eighth Regiment, after Wednesday noon, will be without commissioned officers, with the exceptions above noted, and will be disbanded, as the men said in an informal gathering this evening that they would elect no other officers. It seems this order is the straw that broke the camel's back. The Eighth Regiment has always been discriminated against, but notwithstanding this it is one of the best drilled regiments in the State and has seen more actual service than any other.

MOLLY QUAD.

A QUEER CASE.

The Horse was Probably Stolen.

A few days ago about two and one-half miles south of Polk, Ashland county, O., John Glessner, a farmer, was showing a man some timber in his woods, when they noticed a man some distance away with a horse unhitched from the buggy and tied to a tree, while he seemed busy getting dinner. They thought nothing strange of it, however, more than they noticed he left very suddenly. Supposing that he would return soon, they left the woods. On the following day Mr. Glessner returned to the woods, and to his surprise found the horse still tied to a tree and the dinner, partly prepared, just as the strange man had left them the day previous. It is now presumed that the property was stolen and the fellow thought that the men were officers. Hence his sudden leave. The horse is of a brown color, worth eighty or one hundred dollars, and the buggy is worth fifty dollars. Although advertised, no one has put in claim for the property.

NOEL KESSEL.

That is gold which is worth gold. Health is worth more than gold. Don't neglect a cough or cold and let it remain to irritate the lungs when a fifty cent bottle of Dr. Bigelow's Positive Cure will promptly and safely cure any recent cough, cold or throat or lung trouble. Buy the dollar bottle of Z. T. Baltz for chronic cases or family use. Endorsed by physicians and druggists. Pleasant to take.

THE LAST DAY OF THE INSTITUTE.

Session of Officers. The Next One to be Held in Massillon.

Special Correspondence of The Independent.

CANTON, O., August 31.—The institute opened as usual this morning, with President Taggart in the chair. Devotional exercises were conducted by Dr. Stevenson. After an anthem by high school scholars, Hancock delivered a very interesting lecture on the qualifications of the teacher. He considers moral courage, frankness, impartiality and industry essential qualifications of a good teacher. He said that when a parent makes inquiries concerning his child, the teacher should have the courage to tell the exact truth; that half the lying in the world comes from cowardice; that a teacher should have a broad field of knowledge, and that he does not sympathize with those who know only the little which they teach. He gave some valuable hints to the examiners concerning those who employ their leisure time in reading good books, and thinks that no mercy should be shown to poorly qualified teachers who do no real teaching.

Stevenson then discussed the subject of "Orthography." After speaking of the necessity of good spelling, he said that the spelling book has no business in the school, and that spelling should be taught in connection with reading and other recitations. He said that the use of capital letters should not be taught by rule only, but by practice, and told the teachers to remember the old rule: "Dot your i's and cross your t's, close your o's and open your e's," in teaching written spelling.

After an intermission, Prof. Focht, of Mt. Union, sang a solo and was encouraged, but did not respond. Hancock then delivered his last lecture to the institute, on the subject, "The First Day of School," which was highly appreciated. He said that a teacher before commencing school should have a knowledge of the leading pupils, should know the leading people of the district, and his predecessor; that the first day's exercises should consist of first, opening exercises; second, classification of pupils; third, assigning lessons; fourth, seating pupils and fifth, preparing a programme. Stevenson then concluded his instruction by discussing the subject of "School Government." In discussing the modes of punishment, he said that teachers should respect the feelings of their pupils; that more private reproof should be given in our schools, but when public reproof is necessary, the teacher should make the most of it. This lecture concluded the work of the instructors of the institute, the afternoon session being merely for the transaction of business. The first thing in the order of business in the afternoon was the report of the committee on resolutions, which was made by its chairman, Mr. John Ellis, of Massillon. The report was adopted as read. The election of officers was next in order, and resulted as follows: President, I. M. Taggart; first vice president, Miss Lizzie Cook; second vice president, Miss Helen Lehman; secretary, C. L. Hiner.

FROEBEL.

The next institute will be held in Massillon. There was considerable dissatisfaction among the teachers with several things at Canton this year, and on motion of T. H. Smith, it was decided to meet in Massillon in 1889. G. W. Yohe, of Canton, invited the teachers to come to Canton, but said that he would not himself vote for the acceptance of the invitation. This will bring two hundred and fifty teachers into the city for one week.

'RAH FOR COMPANY F!

The Ohio State Journal Pats our Boys on the Back.

Thus the Ohio State Journal complimented Company F, now at the encampment: "Company F of the Eighth regiment, Captain Zimmerman, has a full company in camp, there being sixty-three members. The members of this company are a good work, and there is none better on the ground for battalion drill or while on duty in any capacity. The old company was reorganized and transferred from Beach City to the present headquarters. Mr. Zimmerman is the oldest captain in the regiment, and was officer of the day on Thursday. The condition of the grounds at the close of the day was sufficient guarantee of his care and efficiency as an officer. Such a company as he has, and the excellent discipline which he maintains should be sufficient to recommend the organization to all who know the members personally and insure their support and aid which is due them from the people or officials of the vicinity in which they reside.

The Window Glass Manufacturers.

It is likely that the Wells window glass works will be operation before the 8th of October, the date fixed by the Western Manufacturers' Association. There is a feeling in the association that such a course ought to be followed, although the advantage in the long run would be in waiting. The New Jersey manufacturers, who have an independent organization, threaten to start, and the western glass workers do not care to see them taking advantage of their idleness.

The only article ever written by General Sheridan will appear in the November Scribner's magazine. It is entitled "From Gravelotte to Sedan." It covers a part of his career impossible to learn from any other pen than his own.

HASWELL

ON POLITICS SIXTY YEARS AGO.

When Andrew Jackson was First Elected to the Presidency.

The first election of Andrew Jackson to the presidency occurred in 1828, and history tells us that the election of 1800 was one of exceeding bitterness. It was a contest between the Republicans, represented by Thomas Jefferson, and the Federalists, as represented by John Adams, and was finally decided by the house of representatives in congress, in favor of Mr. Jefferson, on the thirty-sixth ballot.

Whatever may have been the bitterness of the contest in 1800, it does not seem that it could have been equalled by that of 1828. The charges of fraud that were made against John Quincy Adams and Clay, out of which grew the duel between Clay and Randolph, were trifling compared with the publications against General Jackson, much of which emanated from Washington city, among which was a paper called "We the People," edited by Jonathan Elliott, which for scurrility was unequalled by anything, unless it was the United States Telegraph, edited by Duff Green, or Binn's weekly Democratic Press, published in Philadelphia, with all of which papers the writer was familiar.

It was in that contest that the term Democrat became popular and was assumed by the friends of Gen. Jackson, as the party name; the term Republican, as opposed to the Federalists, was adopted by the friends of Mr. Jefferson, and by those names the parties were known until the election of Mr. Jefferson effectually disposed of the Federal party.

The weapons used against Gen. Jackson were what were known as the Coffin hand-bills, which was a most inartistic cartoon, representing six militiamen marching in the rear of their coffins, to the place of execution. They were shot by order of Gen. Jackson, for some breach of the articles of war. Then came the shooting of Arbutnot and Ambriester, a couple of aliens, subjects of Great Britain, who had violated some order of Gen. Jackson, dealing in articles contraband of war. They, too, were tried by a court martial and shot, by order of Gen. Jackson.

The shooting of Charles Dickinson on the race track at Nashville, in 1806, in a duel which grew out of a quarrel on the race track at a horse race, the street fight between Jackson and the Bentons in 1813, at Nashville, was not overlooked; nor was the shooting of John Woods, by order of General Jackson, and when all that sort of warfare was exhausted, the charge of adultery was made against General Jackson because he married Rachael Robards, a divorced woman, but no record of the decree of divorce had been recorded by the clerk of the court in Tennessee, which granted the divorce. The party that supported Mr. Adams was known as the administration party, and which was assailed with a virulence that has not been equalled since. Mr. Adams, having had the support of Mr. Clay and his friends, in the House, in 1824, and which elected him, the people having failed to elect, and when Mr. Adams formed his cabinet Mr. Clay was made secretary of state. That fact was the basis of charges of bargain and sale on the part of Mr. Clay and his friends, which charges were sought to be proved by James Buchanan and George Kramer, of Pennsylvania, and Carter Beverly, of Virginia, members of congress, and whether proved or not no denial of Mr. Clay and his friends served to relieve them from the odium of the charge. Randolph, of Roanoke, already referred to, spoke in the senate, of which he was a member, representing old Virginia as "the mother of States and mother of presidents," as the old State has often been called—of the administration of Mr. Adams, as a combination of the Puritan and blackleg, and used much other language similar or worse in its character, for which Mr. Clay promptly challenged him to mortal combat. Instead of going to Bladensburg, then the common duelling ground, Randolph insisted that the fight must be had on the soil of his beloved Virginia. General Jessup, of the United States army, was the second of Mr. Clay, and Colonel Tattall, of Georgia, the second of Randolph. To a correct understanding of the occasion of this most remarkable duel, it should be stated that it grew out of the Panama mission question, which is all that can be said in a newspaper article in that regard.

It only need be said that General Jackson was triumphantly elected and was inaugurated President on the 4th of March, 1829. His inaugural address contains, as nearly as your correspondent can recollect, the following pregnant sentence: "The recent demonstration of public sentiment inscribes on the list of executive duties, in characters too legible to be overlooked by the task of reform, and which will require a correction of those abuses that have brought the patronage of the Federal government into conflict with the freedom of elections, disturbed the rightful cause of appointment and have placed in continued power in unworthy or incompetent hands."

That was considered the war note Major Mordcai M. Noah, then of The Morning Courier, and New York Enquirer supplemented it with the following, as soon as the administration

of General Jackson got fairly underway: "Reform! Reform! The work goes bravely on; General Jackson will reward his friends and punish his enemies." What was prophecy with Major Noah, soon crystallized into history, as not an office holder held his place. "The task of reform" was well performed. Nothing that can now be written can convey a correct idea of the decapitations that took place and the feeling that was at once gotten up in all cases of the community.

With the commencement of General Jackson's administration the representative from this, the Eleventh district, was Dr. John Thompson, of New Lisbon, a Democrat, and the first one elected from the district. The election in 1828 retired Col. John Sloane to private life, the district being composed of Stark, Wayne and Columbiana. The succeeding election for President in 1832 was marked by violence different from that in 1828, but in no degree less determined and vindictive, and in which prominent citizens in Stark county took an active part, all of whom are gone; not one, so far as now remembered, yet lives to read these sketches of the past and correct errors that doubtless could be pointed out by contemporaries.

HASWELL.

AUGUST 27, 1888.

THE MASONIC TEMPLE.

How it Looks Since its Transformation.

The artists have just removed their scaffolds from the Masonic Temple, and it is once more ready for occupancy, bright and beautiful. The Massillon fresco painters, C. L. Bryant & Bro., are the authors of this change, having been at it some weeks. The work was all designed expressly for this hall, and was done over hard-finished plaster. The principal feature of the design was derived from the Pompeian style of ornamentation. The scheme of coloring is light, the predominating tint of the ceiling being a peculiar blueish olive, lightened up with warmer shades. The ceiling is supported by a rich yellow brown side wall, which approaches a tan. The emblems of the commandery are worked in, in gold, and occupy a place in the arrangement surrounding the dome, which covers the ceiling. The emblems of the lodge and chapter are placed in small oblong panels set in an arrangement of the cove. The background of the panels on the east side represents the rising sun, on the south side, the sun at mid-day, and on the west side, the setting sun. The north side is dark, and possesses no striking feature.

The entire upper floor, banquet hall and ante-rooms, have been gone over, and are in keeping with the asylum decorations. The Masonic Temple as a whole is now so elegantly fitted and furnished that the trustees will be loath to order any changes for years and years.

CUT FROM EAR TO EAR.

A Tramp Commits Suicide Near the City.

Butter bridge is about six miles north of Massillon, near the line of the Massillon & Cleveland railroad. Two little children were passing by there yesterday afternoon, and were frightened at the discovery of the dead body of a strange man. They sent word to Casual Fulton, and the remains were taken in charge by an undertaker. The throat was cut from ear to ear. No one could identify him, and he was buried. The coroner rendered a verdict in accordance with the foregoing. The condition of the corpse indicated that the suicide had been committed Friday morning.

THE POSTOFFICE

The Business for the Month of August.

The number of letters delivered by carriers in August was 14,310; number of postal cards, 3,117; number of newspapers, 14,278; total number of pieces delivered, 31,706. The number of local letters collected was 130; number of mail letters, 3,015; number of local postal cards, 96; number of mail postal cards, 735; number of newspapers, 168; total number of pieces collected, 4,144. The number of pieces collected in July was 30,876, so that the increase in August is \$30.

His Farewell Sermon.

The United Brethren church was crowded last night, the public by their presence testifying to their regret at the departure of the Rev. Dr. Booth, whose ministrations have covered a full three years, the maximum limit allowed by the church. Mr. Booth preached from the text: "And when he had gone over those parts, and had given them much exhortation, he came into Greece." Acts xx, 2. He eloquently expressed his regret over his proposed departure, and of his enjoyment of his Massillon sojourn. He referred too, to his parish work. When he arrived in Massillon, the church had one hundred and two members; it now has two hundred and four, an increase of exactly one hundred per cent. In the three years he has married forty-nine couples, conducted fifty-seven funerals, and preached five hundred sermons. Mr. Booth will shortly remove to Dayton, where he will assume a position of great responsibility, connected with missionary work. This successor here will be named by the conference now in session.

Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic is a stimulant and a nerve food, restoring nerve force lost by sickness or excessive mental work, or the use of liquor, opium, morphine or tobacco. It supplies food for nerve tissues and by its gentle operative action, removes all restraint from the secretory organs, hence, curing all diseases of the stomach and liver. Z. T. Baltz will supply the genuine Red Clover Tonic at 50 cents a bottle. 2

Charcoal Burners of Cuba.

During the first day of our excursion our quest was rewarded with nothing in the shape of deep wood sights or tenantry, though the very earth seemed filled with songs and calls of negritos, mayitos, cabereros, zorales, totises, chinchinguacos, solvicos, ploneras, savoranos, canaries and mocking birds, which frequent the more open districts and plantation trees and hedgerows; but as we neared the denser forests, along towards nightfall, we came upon a little settlement of people well worth going a long distance to know.

These were the Cuban carboneros or charcoal burners. As all of the cooking and much of the manufacturing requiring heat in the Cuban cities are done with charcoal, charcoal burning provides a sort of a livelihood for a small and picturesque class, who fell timber and burn charcoal at will in the countless island forests. These carboneros comprise some queer people. Most of them are inoffensive and hospitable, but many are refugees from the late revolution, for the Spanish soldiery deem it wise not to disturb any body in these almost inaccessible haunts. So, aside from insurgent refugees, in nearly every carbonero's camp will also be found, if you happen to be in company with those whose sympathies are with a certain flag which waved defiance to the hated Spanish red and gold over the blood swept fields of Camaguary, here and there a noted bandit who could never be taken from among his swartly friends.—Edgar L. Wakeman's Letter to Philadelphia Times.

Shortsightedness in California is attributed by some physicians to the absence of color in that country, the prevailing tint being dull brown or drab. In the land of perpetual sunshine, white houses and white concrete sidewalks are said to be most injurious to the sight.—Chicago Herald.

Don't Experiment

You cannot afford to waste time experimenting when your lungs are in danger. Consumption always begins at first, only a cold. Do not permit any dealer to impose upon you with some cheap imitation of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Coughs and Colds, but be sure you get the genuine. Because you can make more profit he may tell you it has something just as good, or just the same. Don't be deceived, but insist upon getting Dr. King's New Discovery, which is guaranteed to give relief in all Throat, Lung, and Chest affections. Trial bottles free at Z. T. Baltz's Drug Store.

The crop of wheat raised this year by the Zoar community averaged thirty-three bushels to the acre.

Renews Her Youth

Mrs. Phoebe Chesley, Peterson, Clay Co., Iowa, tells the following remarkable story, the truth of which is vouched for by the residents of the town: "I am 78 years old, have been troubled with kidney complaint and lameness for many years; could not dress myself without help. Now I am free from all pain and soreness, and am able to do all my own housework. I owe my thanks to Electric Balm for having renewed my youth, and removed completely all disease and pain." Try a bottle, only 50c., at Z. T. Baltz's Drug Store.

New Lisbon wants electric light and Welliver is agitating fire alarm telegraph.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.


The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever ores, tetter, chapped hand, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltz.

A new Methodist church will be dedicated at Bolivar next Saturday.

Advice to Mothers.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething, is the prescription of one of the best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never-failing success by millions of mothers for their children. During the process of teething its value is incalculable. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhea, griping in the bowels, and wind-colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price 25 cents a bottle.

The best on earth, can truly be said of Griggs' Glycerine Salve, which is a safe, safe and speedy cure for cuts, bruises, scalds, burns, wounds and all other sores. Will positively cure piles, tetter and all skin eruptions. Try this wonder healer. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Only 25 cents.



DR. SCHILLING'S

HEALTH PRESERVING CORSET.

CAUTION—Do not let others lead you into buying worthless imitations of this Original. Buy only the Original. DR. SCHILLING'S CORSET and money will be refunded if you are not perfectly satisfied.

For Sale by Kicks & Bro.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.

Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

I believe PISO'S Cure for Consumption saved my life.—A. H. POWELL, Editor, Enquirer, Election, N. C., April 23, 1877.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.

Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

R. A. PINN,

Real Estate Dealer,

Attorney-at-Law,

U. S. Pension Att'y

I keep on hand all kinds of pension blanks, and make a specialty of all kinds of pension work, make and keep on file free of charge, copies of all papers, and have a certificate of my notarial character on file in the pension office.

No. 24 East Main Street, Massillon, O.

"At a bargain—A nice little home with 3/4 acre of land and good buildings, near Paul's station. 3 1/2 acres of land, well improved, in 4th ward. Farm of 7 1/2 acres, 3/4 mile south-east of Massillon. This farm is well improved, good barn, house and outbuildings, has about 12 acres of timber. Terms easy."

A well improved farm of 5 1/2 acres in Geauga county, O.

Thirteen room house and good lot, on the corner of Fremont and Hill street.

Seven room house and lot, on South Grant street.

House and lot No. 54 North Mill street.

TAKE THE

Mt. Vernon & Pan Handle Route

The C. A. & C. RAILWAY

P., C. & St. L. and C., St. L. & P.

Railroads for all Points South & Southwest.

The only line running the celebrated Pullman Palace Sleeping and Drawing Room Cars between Cleveland, Akron, Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

Passengers holding first-class tickets via this line are entitled to seats in the new and elegant Pullman Reclining Chair Cars at a nominal charge, leaving Columbus on the Fast Express at 3:00 p. m. daily, arriving at Indianapolis 10:20 p. m., St. Louis 7:00 a. m. and Kansas City 7:00 p. m.

THE SCHEDULE.

Central or 90th Meridian Time.

In effect January 22, 1888.

Ar U. Depot Lv				Ar U. Depot Lv			
Cleveland				Cleveland			
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
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One Month	1.25
WEEKLY.	
One Year	\$1.50
Three Months	.75
One Month	.30

Contributions on subjects of general and local interest are solicited at the use of the columns of this paper to agitate proper matters is urged. Advertising rates will be furnished upon application.

The Independent's Telephone No. 43.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1888.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President,
BENJAMIN HARRISON,
of Indiana.

For Vice President,
LEVI MORTON,
of New York.

THE OHIO REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For Secretary of State,
DANIEL J. RYAN.

For Judge of the Supreme Court,
JOSEPH P. BRADY.

For Member Board of Public Works,
WELLS S. JONES.

Electors at Large,
A. H. MATTON,
J. H. LAMSON.

or Congress, Eighteenth District,
MAJOR WM. MCKINLEY, Jr.
For Presidential Elector,
J. W. MCKINLEY.

THE STARK COUNTY REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For Recorder,
J. E. DOUGHERTY.

For Coroner,
GEO. B. COCK.

For Commissioner,
JACOB N. SHAUB.

For Infirmary Director,
JOS. A. PUTT.

Company F is doing itself proud at Columbus. Company F needs an armory, and the commissioners ought to hurry it up.

Economy must be the word with the city council for a while. The revenue from the Dow tax is considerably less than was expected.

Mr. Mills is about the country trying to delude it, as he has deluded himself, into believing that Democracy is not synonymous for free trade.

In the great ocean steamship race between the Umbria and the City of New York, the former won by one day, one hour and thirty-seven minutes.

Massillon is obliged to the Canton Repository for its suggestion. But without discussing that over-discussed question, the merits of fire brick, we'll wait until spring and then pave.

A valuable accession to the ranks of the victorious Democracy is that of Peter Sailer, of Massillon; and don't you forget it.—Canton News-Democrat.

Mr. Peter Sailer authorizes THE INDEPENDENT to announce that, because in a supposedly private conversation, he said that under certain contingencies, Cleveland's election ought to take place, does not warrant the assertion that he has become a Democrat.

Something is said about the immense dignity and appalling probity of Jacob Schmachtenberger. The old gentleman came down to earth before the primary election and made an especial personal effort to capture the votes of the members of Company F by pledging himself to aid in securing their desired armory. Company F ought to have an armory, but then some people look askance at the propriety of ante-election promises of this sort.

The Chicago convention attempted to nominate Mr. Blaine notwithstanding his Florence letter. He refused. The Indiana convention attempted to nominate General Porter after he had declined to be a candidate and he refused. But they are Republicans and men of their word. President Cleveland said four years ago that he would not again be a candidate. He is running again to-day, William L. Scott, of Pennsylvania, refused under any consideration to run for Congress again. He was nominated yesterday. These two are Democrats. And such is the difference between the parties. The one promises and fulfills, while the other promises and forgets its obligations.

PROTECTION—A DIALOGUE.

Democrat—Good morning Mr. Republican. Fine growing weather, sir—crops all looking splendidly. Indeed there is danger of too great an abundance, which may cause such a decline in prices that farmers will reap no reward for their labor. I greatly fear the price of produce this fall will not pay the cost of production.

Republican—Indeed that would be a calamity.

Dem.—Indeed it would, sir. You see I hold that supply and demand regulate prices, and not protection. All this hue and cry about free trade and protection is a humbug, sir, a great humbug. I am sick and tired of it. I am completely disgusted with it. It makes me mad to hear it. I tell you, sir, protection don't protect. I repeat, protection don't protect; and any man who thinks it does is a fool. It is perfectly ridiculous to suppose that protection can keep up wages, when manufacturers make up their minds to reduce. Don't you see it sir? Home competition, alone, unless restrained, will bring down wages to the lowest European standard in spite of protection. Don't you see it sir? One manufacturer will reduce wages in order to lessen the cost of production, and thus get possession of the market by underselling the others. This forces all the others to reduce in order to compete by selling equally low. Thus one cut after another will be made until workmen are reduced to the pauper prices paid in Europe; and this in spite of protection. Don't you see it, sir? Manufacturers want the monopoly of the home market, hence they want protection to shut out foreign competition. This point gained, what is to prevent their cutting down wages as often as they please, and as low as they choose? Nothing, sir, nothing! And what is to prevent their putting up the prices of manufactured goods to exorbitant rates; and then make themselves lords of the land by forcing all other classes to pay tribute to their already bloated money bags? Sir, there is nothing to prevent, absolutely nothing but tariff reform. Don't you see it, sir? Is it not as plain as the nose on a man's face?

Rep.—"Well, Mr. Democrat, I can't say that I see it as plainly as you do. Perhaps my spectacles are not such powerful magnifiers as yours. But there is one point I would like you to explain, which, perhaps, may help me to see the matter just at you see it."

Dem.—"What is it? What is it? I will explain it with the greatest pleasure."

Rep.—"It is this. For the last twenty-five years we have had protection, and with it home competition. Yet, during all these years, in spite of home competition, wages in this country have averaged nearly, or quite double those in Europe. How do you explain it?"

Dem.—"Oh—ah—yes—well—humph! That, sir, that, sir, is due to accidental causes, purely accidental, sir. When these accidental causes are out of the way, then, sir, you will see wages go down to starvation point in spite of protection. Mark my word, sir, mark mark my word. But please excuse me, I have an engagement."

Rep.—"One word, Mr. Democrat. Remember the old adage, 'It is not wise to kill the goose that lays the golden egg'—at least before she is done laying." T. T.

Postoffice Inspector Holmes, who has been sent out to investigate the alleged misuse of the mails in the sending of the "Tax Reform Advocate", reports, as he was expected to report, that "The Advocate" is in every sense a legitimate newspaper! This is his opinion in the face of the facts that its subscription price is nominal, its object specific, and the sample copies sent out without any marks to indicate it.

C. E. Bolton, of Cleveland is the Republican candidate for congress in that district, and will succeed Mr. Furm. Mr. Bolton is a bright able man, who delivers good lectures, and knows more than he tells. He has covered a great part of the globe in his travels, and will be able to tell the house a thing or two worth hearing.

1884. Public Office is a public trust. Public office is a private snip—America.

THE HORTICULTURISTS.

CELERY CULTURE IN STARK COUNTY.

An Essay on Grape Preservation by Mr. Essig—Mr. McGregor Makes a Suggestion—Reports and Comments.

The lines of the Stark County Horticultural Society were cast in a pleasant place on Wednesday, September 5, for its tents were pitched on the grassy slope overlooking the wavy green celery farm owned by Mr. J. A. Borst, near Greentown. There is something so Aladdin-like in the story of his labors there, that a little concerning the Borst bonanza is worth while knowing.

Fifteen years or so ago, Mr. Borst found himself in Greentown prospecting for coal, and saw the immense swamp, which was good for nothing except for cat-tails and yellow jackets, in which the farmers' cows often got lost and died. He bought a tract of one hundred and twenty-two acres, and people laughed at him when he said he would convert it into a celery farm. He was the shaft for all the wit that found expression, but he did not seem to mind it. He went to work and drained his swamp, and in the rich black soil he planted his first crop. It was the work of years to bring his farm up to its present condition, and it is not nearly all used for celery culture now, although no one knows of a larger piece of land devoted to this purpose.

This year he has between thirty-eight and forty acres in celery, of which he has from one to two million plants set out. It grows to great height, and finds a ready market. Mr. Borst conducts his business on the co-operative plan. He has four tenant farmers and several who live in Greentown. These men have portions of the land, over which they exercise exclusive care and from which they reap one half the net profit. Mr. Borst furnishes them with everything they use, and they simply apply their labor. The soil is enriched by manure, wood ashes and salt, the latter being obtained for a trifle from tanners. The work is light, and the profits—well, celery raising is better than wheat raising, when the market is a dollar a bushel. One of the tenants said yesterday that Mr. Borst's sales last year amounted to about five thousand dollars and that they would approach fourteen thousand dollars this year, as he had a much larger crop to gather. This particular tenant said that he expected to pocket one thousand dollars as his own share. He does not trouble himself with the Stark county trade, but ships principally to Cleveland and other distant points.

But we cannot all become celery farmers, though there is plenty of swamp land. Mr. Borst's success, so it is claimed, is in a large degree attributable to the peculiar virtues of his particular swamp. It is on the crest of the Ohio valley and Lake Erie watershed, and drains into both. It has no mineral deposits on this account, and when the earth heaps are removed, the celery stands straight and white without a blemish given by the soil. In the winter the celery is covered with earth, just as it grows, and it never freezes. Mr. Borst has not travelled a royal road to success, for there are ten thousand little details to watch, to make those tall shoots white, tender, juicy and palatable.

"Are you not afraid that the increased competition, which Mr. Borst's success has created will over-stock the market?" was asked. The answer was in the negative. "You would be surprised," said one of the gardeners. "To know how few people used celery five years ago. It is a comparative new product. The demand is increasing with wonderful rapidity. To enjoy celery is a cultivated taste, and cultivated tastes are continually finding new uses to which to put it. Celery growing is in its infancy, and he must look far ahead, who can see the demand exceeding the supply." And now to business.

In the absence of President Oberlin, Vice President Lewis Essig officiated. The absence of the secretary was also noticed, and upon motion, A. Pontius was made secretary pro tem. Mr. Roth made a statement in reference to the meeting for the coming year; that only three meetings were yet appointed; the May meeting at the residence of Dr. A. J. Douds, East Canton; June meeting, at Stark county fair grounds, and the September meeting, at Crystal Spring, Tuscarawas township, and called attention to the necessity of having all the meetings located in time.

Daniel Smith and Miss Baylis were appointed to solicit new members, after which the society adjourned until after dinner.

Upon re-assembling Mr. Essig called Mr. Pontius to the chair, and read the following essay:

THE PRESIDENT, HAVING BEEN INFORMED: To perform the duties of secretary at this season, I submit the following report on the progress of the celery culture in Stark county, Ohio, and the results of the experiments conducted by the Stark county Horticultural Society, during the past season.

As I have very few facts in my possession, I am unable to give you a detailed report, but I will endeavor to give you a general idea of the progress of the celery culture in Stark county, Ohio, and the results of the experiments conducted by the Stark county Horticultural Society, during the past season.

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other things that nature gives us, which must be used in the best manner, and it is in its greatest perfection, when thoroughly ripe, and the longer we can have it in this condition, the more it will contribute to our welfare and happiness. The fact that this question was never discussed in this society, and while we are yet in advance of an abundant crop of grapes, might not be time well spent in devoting a portion of it to this subject.

A very limited experience in the art of preserving grapes, makes it necessary for me to depart from the general rule in writing this essay. As no one can be a good teacher of advanced horticulture, I have been myself a scholar, but in the hope of becoming acquainted with the experience of others, through an interchange of views, which often follow the reading of this essay, the Society may be able to derive some benefit from it, and if there is an expert here to-day, or any one having experience in this art I hope they will let their light shine, for to make this society, the center of a great experience of each member should be common stock.

I have had some experience with a dozen or fifteen varieties of grapes, but have not noticed all of these varieties for keeping. I have never seen a sufficient quantity to make this an object. I have learned however that all grapes are not of equal merit for keeping, and as a general rule, the earlier the variety the more likely it will prove a good keeper, some varieties may be kept till Christmas and even later, while others are not adapted to this purpose at all. That old standard and most generally cultivated grape, the Concord may be kept for a long time, but in good condition very long by any process known to me, and will apply to the Salem, Merrimac, Early Black, and all grapes that are solid and firm, and have a thick skin, and are not too large, and with some of the other varieties. The Catawba where it can be cultivated successfully, there is no reason of looking for any better grape, and I believe equals nearly any other variety for keeping.

The Isabella with me has proved one of the best for keeping. The Wilder, Agawam and Rogers No. 1 have good keeping qualities, but are limited in quantity. Long Island, Delaware, indicated good keeping qualities, but with me proved so delicate that I never could raise them in sufficient quantities to test them. I have no doubt, however, that some of the new varieties may be good keepers, but not having any experience with them I must be excused from saying anything about them.

When the object is to keep grapes for winter use, they should be allowed to ripen fully, after which they should be picked carefully, and placed on a table or shelving, in a cool airy room to cure.

The operation of curing consists in withering, by which the skin becomes tough so that it will not break when the grapes are packed. The bunches when cured are packed in boxes that will hold five or ten pounds each, the top of the grapes removed, laid in the large bunches carefully and small bunches in upon them in such a manner that it will require a slight pressure to bring the top to its place after the grapes are packed. The next to the top are a little flattened, and this can only be done with grapes, the skin of which has been withered by the process of curing. The grapes were packed in boxes, and the boxes were placed in a cool airy room, a little moisture is not injurious providing the room is airy and cool at about 35 or 40 degrees.

I have kept grapes by this process until Christmas and even later, when the above theory in all its particulars was strictly adhered to. In a condition varying very little from that when taken from the vine, thoroughly ripe and ready for use, and the grapes were packed in boxes, and the boxes were placed in a cool airy room, a little moisture is not injurious providing the room is airy and cool at about 35 or 40 degrees.

It is perhaps not generally known as it should be, that no one variety of grapes will meet every requirement that may be desired, and that it is important to grow a number of varieties. It must not be forgotten that one of the greatest secrets to this end lays in planting the right varieties. No one would expect the early varieties of grapes and near the top of the bunches, and to a great extent the same rule will apply to grapes, so that in planting it is necessary to be familiar with their time of ripening and keeping as well as their adaptability to the market. The success of this direction has caused many disappointments and failures, while a good selection of varieties is one of the great secrets in making the grape industry a success. And any one who does not rise from the ranks and to a great extent the same rule will apply to grapes, so that in planting it is necessary to be familiar with their time of ripening and keeping as well as their adaptability to the market.

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REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ORCHARDS.

Your committee would say that the orchards are in good condition, with the exception that quite a number of apparently thrifty young trees are dying off, the cause of which your committee is unable to tell. The present crop is about as reported at the last meeting; the better varieties of apples only about half a crop, and inferior in quality; seedlings a pretty fair crop. Pears a light crop, peaches and plums a fair crop.

J. N. STRAIN,
D. M. STUSSER.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON APPLES.

Your committee on apples, pears and quinces has the pleasure of reporting a good exhibit of fruits in their line for the season. H. R. Rohrer has fair specimens of Shenango, Strawberry apple, Maiden's Blush, good samples of Orange, Sweet and White's small Golden Sweet, and one very good Nonpareil apple. Mrs. Watson Wise, medium Maiden's Blush; Jacob Kagey, Maiden's Blush; good. B. T. Berlin shows up fine specimens of Alexander and Wealding apples and White's No. 20, fine specimens of Perfect Beauty, and S. H. Rockhill has fine Maiden's Blush. Mr. J. H. Holl, Nonpareil, Fallwelder, Edwain, Gale, Gring's Golden, Rambo, rather common. Clayton Holl has bunches of Odenburg, good specimens, and Red Astrachan, not this season. Josiah Correll has the best show on the table of fine specimens of Queen Anne, Sweet Russet, Summer Queen, Ohio Nonpareil, Honey Cider, Maiden's Blush and Western Beauty, also good specimens of Bartlett pears. J. A. Borst, medium Bartlett pears. H. N. Michler has only medium specimens of Bartlett. A. Pontius has a good

Flemish Beauty. B. T. Berlin has fair specimens of Clapp's Favorite, and good Louise Bonar De Jersey, and Bartlett; also Souvenir De Congress, the first ever exhibited at the society, and probably in the country; they are beautiful. D. M. Stusser has three fair specimens of pears, the Bartlett and Honey and one for name referred to the committee on nomenclature. S. H. Rockhill has good Bartlett pears. H. Shanafelt exhibits fair Seckel pears.

SAMUEL H. ROCKHILL,
JOSHIAH CORRELL,
B. T. BERLIN.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON VINEYARDS.

Your committee on vineyards would say their condition is about as last month's report, vines bearing a full crop. Some few varieties rot in some localities.

P. J. PALMER,
L. ESSIG.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON VEGETABLES.

Your committee on vegetables find on exhibition the following potatoes by David Culler: Empire State, Snowball and Burbank; the last two named varieties the committee name Mammoth Pearl. One sample by Wm. Austin, the Bell, true to name. Mrs. J. Holl one sample called the Early Ohio; the committee say they are of the Kose family. Clayton Holl one sample Queen of the Valley, true to name. H. C. Rudy one sample for name; the committee thinks they are of the Kose variety. P. J. Palmer one sample for name, the committee call Mammoth Pearl. John A. Burkholder one sample for name, the committee call Late Rose. Josiah Correll one sample called Colorado, which the committee call the Bell. One egg plant by Mrs. George Williamson, a very fine specimen. Mrs. J. Holl two specimens of tomatoes; one the Perfection and the other a Hybrid, both very good specimens. One very fine specimen of White Plume celery, by J. A. Borst.

WATSON WISE,
S. J. MILLER,
J. F. ROTH.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FLOWERS.

September has brought her flowers in beautiful profusion. Mrs. Lewis Essig has a beautiful plate of pansies and hellebores, a large bouquet of dahlias, asters and lilies (Laufochium and Lilium Auratum). Mrs. B. T. Berlin's bouquet is composed of roses, salvia, geraniums and canna. A bouquet of asters and fern by Mrs. Paul Jones. Mrs. Watson Wise has a large hand bouquet of gladioli, geraniums, petunia and coleus. Another of carnations and heliotrope; very beautiful. Mrs. J. Roth has two beautiful bouquets of phlox, verbena, geranium, sweet peas and feverfew. Mrs. Holl has three bouquets, small, but composed of beautiful flowers; one entirely of large pansies. Mrs. Rockhill exhibits one small bouquet of dahlias, candy tuft and sweet mignonette. A large bouquet of rare dahlias and golden rod by Mrs. John Burkholder. Two small bouquets without name. Mr. Samuel Meyers has, as usual, a large and beautiful collection of dahlias; twelve varieties of large flowers, making a beautiful show. Another bouquet of Mrs. Rockhill's we had almost overlooked, of heliotrope, mignonette, pot-marigold, candy tuft and a lovely rose. A large bouquet presented by Mrs. Daniel Smith, consisting of many varieties of beautiful flowers; among the most prominent are two or three varieties of the finest lilies your committee have ever seen.

ADA STUSSER,
JOSIE WILGUS,
SAMUEL MEYERS,
MRS. WATSON WISE.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON NOMENCLATURE.

J. F. Roth has for name an apple which we find to be the Good, a valuable variety which originated in this county on the farm of Mr. Good, and was so named by this society. Also an apple which is the Isthmian Sweet, of western origin, said to be valuable. Mrs. Carpenter also has the Isthmian fruit. Josiah Correll has for name a peach which we think is the Smock. B. T. Berlin has a peach for name which resembles the Crawford's Early, and is evidently of the Melacotton family. D. M. Stusser has for name a pear, an old variety which has not been named, good, regular bearer, not subject to blight, of medium height.

J. K. NIEZ,
A. PONTIUS.

REPORT OF THE BOTANIST.

Datura, commonly called gimpson or Jamestown weed, is a coarse, rough, noxious plant. It grows very rapidly in rich soil, in open fields, in fence corners and near untenable buildings. It is an annual and succulent weed, having a thick, smooth and branching footstalk of a dull purple color and grows ordinarily from three to five feet high. Its leaves are sometimes very large and of a dull green color. It commences to flower about midsummer and shows its flowers until cut by frost. It produces a long white trumpet shaped flower. Its seeds are enclosed in a prickly capsule about the size of a walnut, which bursts open after the seeds have matured, thereby insuring a future crop if not destroyed. Cut off the plants before the seeds commence to ripen, and as they are annual, they may easily be destroyed. The seeds and stems are used medicinally, and are said to be a narcotic poison.

S. MEYERS.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON STONE FRUIT.

J. K. Niez, Mt. Union, plums for name, resembles "Majum Bonum," specimens show injury from insects or bruises. Another variety resembles the green gage; also Lombard and Shropshire damson; fine specimens. H. Shanefelt, native wild plum, two varieties; also Lombard plums and seedling yellow peach. Jacob Kagey, plums, Imperial gage, Union Purple seedling peach, resembling the early Crawford. Josiah Correll, George the Fourth, Bear's Smock, Crawford's early. J. A. Borst, early Crawford. S. J. Rockhill, small yellow peach for name, unknown, of no value only for pickling; early Crawford, very fine Imperial gage plums, Lombard plums, yellow gage plums, for name, resembles Lombard. A. Teeple, early Crawford and Foster peaches. D. M. Stusser, plums, yellow gage Imperial gage and a green gage, Lombard and Union Purple. H. H. Miller, seedling yellow, likely grown from early Crawford seed. A. Pontius, white seedling peach for name, unknown. C. Roth, early Crawford peach. P. J. Palmer, early Crawford peach. B. T. Berlin, peach for name, early Crawford or grown from seed of that variety. Wager peach, very small, valuable only for pickling. Kagey's seedling, same as Crawford's late. Plums, Lombard, Crawford Purple and Bradshaw. S. P. Killinger, plums,

damson, Lombard; also a branch from a tree of Lombard heavily laden with fruit. H. R. Rohrer, early Crawford, German plums, Lombard plums, two varieties of damson plums. The exhibit of fruits as a whole is very fine and would reflect credit upon any society.

Respectfully,
H. R. ROHRER,
A. TEEPLE.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON GRAPES AND BERRIES.

H. Shanafelt shows Martha grapes, medium. Jacob Kagey, Moore's early, small bunches, berries good size. B. T. Berlin exhibits Hartford and Champion, very good specimens. Isaac Acker, grapes for name, the Champion. Peter Chance, specimen Gregg raspberry out of season, fine. P. J. Palmer, grapes, erroneously called Ionas, not known to committee. H. R. Rohrer, grapes labelled Hartford, the committee believe them to be Champion, good samples. S. H. Rockhill, Champion, fair.

B. T. BERLIN,
J. K. NIEZ,
H. R. ROHRER.

The entomologist, Mr. Baylis, reported that an insect, new heretofore, was destroying clover seeds in some parts of the county.

Mr. Pontius said that if ragweed was mowed after harvest, it would not grow again. Burning is unnecessary.

Miss Leila Smith, a flaxen haired miss of less than a dozen years, recited a humorous poem, and Nellie Jones, from a high chair, likewise entertained the society.

There were calls for Mr. A. McGregor. Then Mr. McGregor described the battle between himself and his cabbage worms, of the experience of the Italian who had three acres, and after giving two away as marriage portions, devoted his whole time to his remaining field, and raised as much as he had on the original three acres. Mr. McGregor offered a valuable hint on grape preservation which was not appreciated. He remarked upon Mr. Essig's excellent essay, and then observed that if, instead of going to such great trouble, the grower would simply squeeze his crop, he could save his grapes in the shape of wine, for years, instead of months.

The Rev. Mr. Smith said that grapes could be preserved for a long time by enclosing the unripened bunches in paper sacks, to be tied at the mouth, when the crop was ready to pick. The bunches, thus fastened in bags can be kept fresh for six months or more, if hung in a cellar.

Mr. Pontius reported that Stark county had sent an excellent exhibition to the Columbus Centennial, and urged all who still had fine specimens to send them down for display. He advised the Stark county farmers to go to see the show the third week, beginning September 17.

On account of the removal of J. C. F. Royer from Canton, the society accepted Mr. J. F. Roth's invitation, and will meet at his residence, two and a half miles south of Canton, in December.

On motion, a vote of thanks was extended to Mr. and Mrs. Borst for their hospitality.

Mr. Baylis asked this who had lived in the State for seventy years or more, to send their names to him.

After the following announcements, the society adjourned, to meet in November, at the residence of Josiah Correll, in Plain township.

Ex-avist, Clayton Holl; alternate, Mrs. Ruben Edwin.

NEW MEMBERS.

Abraham Miller, Greentown; Elijah Wise, Lake, P. O.; Perry Moore, Greentown.

HOOD'S

COMPOUND EXTRACT

SARSAPARILLA

TRADE MARK

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At this season nearly every one needs a good medicine to purify, vitalize, and enrich the blood, and Hood's Sarsaparilla is worthy your confidence. It is peculiar in that it strengthens and builds up the system, creates an appetite, and tones the digestion, while it eradicates disease. Give it a trial. Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

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And Conservatory of Music.

Also schools of Elocution and Fine Arts, and best school for young ladies. Unsurpassed home comforts and care. Central! beautiful! Charges very moderate. Thirty-fourth year opens September 11. Send for new catalogue to A. H. NORCROSS, D. D., Pittsburg, Pa.

SALES MEN

WANTED

to canvass for the sale of nursery stock. Steady employment guaranteed. Salary and expenses paid. Apply at once stating age. Refer to this paper.

CHASE BROTHERS CO., Rochester, N. Y.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Discovered this week by independent investigators.

Akron has one hundred and forty saloons.

John McKane, of Massillon, has been granted a pension.

The duck and pheasant shooting season has commenced.

Cholera infantum carried away twenty-three of Canton's children in August.

Massillon expects all the county bands to enter the tournament lists. There are dozens of them, and good ones, too.

Two huge cases containing a part of Stark county's exhibit at the Columbus centennial, were shipped from this city Monday.

It is a pleasure to announce that of Stark county's eight representatives at the reform farm, Canton furnishes seven. Alliance one and Massillon none.

Wheat has jumped five cents in the local markets to-day. Flour too, has also gone up ten cents per sack, and forty cents per barrel, in all grades.

Evan and Morgan Jones, two bad brothers who live near East Greenville, got drunk in Massillon Saturday and paid the Mayor three dollars and costs, this morning.

Thursday was Rosh Hashona, or the New Year day, which, according to Hebrew reckoning, is 5649 years from the creation. In consequence all the Hebrew establishments in the city were closed.

Mrs. C. C. Kline died Thursday at her home on Cherry street. The funeral was held Friday afternoon, leaving the house at 2 o'clock. Services at St. John's Evangelical church. Mrs. Kline leaves a family of four children.

The Diocese of Ohio will again try to elect an assistant bishop, and a special convention has been called for that purpose, at St. Paul's church, Cleveland, on November 1st. Thus far two bishops have been elected, and both declined.

The blind horse of the fire department recently sold by the city, was hauling gravel the other day, when the alarm of fire was heard. The poor beast forgot that it had come down to plebeian tasks, and attempted to dash away with its heavy load, to the great discomfort of its driver.

Mrs. Mary M. Clay was called to Chicago Tuesday, by a telegram notifying her of the alarming illness of her daughter, Miss Iva Penberthy, at the Cork County hospital. Miss Penberthy has been in that institution some time studying to become a professional nurse, and it is found that she has been attacked by some contagious disease.

Some man is annoying the residents of Prospect street by entering yards at unseasonable hours, peering into windows, and occupying hammocks. Nobody has seen him at short range, and his identity is unknown. Thus far he has been a harmless though a very disagreeable visitor.

Corresponding Secretary Baatz of the tournament committee, has entered over half a dozen companies for the contests, and every mail brings more. It will be a big thing. The parade will be as gorgeous as the entrance of Lalla Rookh into Delhi, as the firemen will meet to-night to select new uniforms, in which they will appear on that festive occasion. The department will hold a special meeting to-night to have their measures taken.

When the tax ordinance was passed, its framers estimated that the receipts would equal those of last year, from the Dow tax. The remittance for six months is now in the hands of the treasurer, and amounts to \$4,161.51. The previous remittance was \$4,944.04, showing a falling off of \$782.43, attributable to a decrease in the number of saloons. The amount just placed in the corporation fund is \$15,668.77, making the city's total income for half of the fiscal year \$19,830,000.

The Davenport, (Ia.) Democrat-Gazette thus explains the cause of the death of the late Isaac Clay, originally of this county. "On Sunday last Mr. Clay attended the Davenport district camp meeting at DeWitt. He was taken ill in the afternoon, the ailment being stomach trouble. A physician aided him during the night. Monday morning he took the first train for Davenport, arriving home at 10 o'clock. He was very weak, and went to his bed immediately. The trouble soon affected his heart—and when he felt that he said to his sons, 'I expect to die.' After that he resolutely awaited death, and obeyed his call with a look of triumph."

Dr. J. W. Younce, of Ft. Wayne, Ind., who has H. S. Dewees, of this city, under his charge, has written to Dr. H. B. Garrigues, of this city, stating explicitly the very serious injuries sustained by Mr. Dewees by his recent fall from a bridge. Dr. Younce writes: "He fell thirty feet from a bridge Thursday, the 25th inst., fracturing the upper third of the left femur, the left fibula, the left arm (Colles' fracture), the left parietal bone, and received severe concussion of the brain. He still remains semi-comatose, with a few intervals (short) of semi-consciousness. The prognosis is rather unfavorable as yet. His mental faculties being in such a deplorable condition, I do not feel justified in giving a decided prognosis."

PERSONALITIES

And the Matters Which Agitate the Society World.

Miss Laura Beck is visiting friends in Canton.

Miss Ida Pretzner is visiting her sister in Cleveland.

Per Lee Hunt started East to-day, for the school year.

Miss Laura Garver, of Navarre, is visiting Miss Fannie Upham.

Mrs. F. A. Brown is visiting her sister, Mrs. E. L. Gates, in Toledo.

Dr. A. A. Hallock has been appointed surgeon for the C. & L. W. railroad in this city.

H. L. Clemens has accepted a position as foreman for the Chicago Carriage Company.

Mrs. Eliza A. Walls is visiting in Cleveland, 147 Garden street, with her niece, Mrs. M. Freeman.

Little Ed. Sibila left with his father, Friday, for Dayton, where he will enter St. Mary's Institute.

Miss Grace Bailey left on Saturday for Painesville, where she will take a college course at the seminary there.

Prof. E. A. Jones has returned, after two weeks of institute work, the last of which was spent at Marietta.

John Loew, of Navarre, is a delegate to the national convention of the German Catholic Verein, at Cincinnati.

The Misses Corinne and Mary Ellison, of Cleveland, spent Sunday and Monday with Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Vincent.

Miss Bessie Fowles, a former resident of this city, now located in Toledo, is visiting her sister, Miss Alice Fowles.

Gus. Focke left Tuesday afternoon for Baltimore, where he will continue his studies in the Manual Training School.

Married, September 2d, at the U. B. parsonage, by the Rev. B. P. Booth, Mr. William McPeters to Miss Barbara Snyder.

Miss Jennie Patterson is taking her vacation, and is spending it at Clinton, Canal Fulton, and half a dozen other cities.

Mrs. E. J. Hamill and daughters Lillian and Mary Bell have returned from an extended visit in Connellsville and Harrisburg, Pa.

Mr. Chas. H. Brown and children, of Knoxville, Tenn., and Miss Hallie Brown, of Toledo, are visiting Mr. H. C. Brown, on East street.

Mr. H. L. Huxthal has resigned his position with E. S. Craig, intending in a few weeks to go to Philadelphia, where he will enter the College of Pharmacy.

Harmon Loeffler, of this city has retired from his position in the business department of the Canton News-Democrat, to accept a position with an Omaha malt firm.

Miss Mary Clemens, and her brother, Herbert Clemens, left Thursday evening for Portland, Oregon, accompanied by Albert Moser, of that city. Their departure is very generally regretted, and it is hoped that they may meet with abundant success.

Still Another Suicide.

One of the earliest suicides on record occurred in Canton Tuesday. Emanuel Rollins an employee of Rich Brick Yard quietly laid down in front of a freight train on the Valley Railroad and allowed the engine to pass over his body, mangling him almost beyond recognition. No reasons for the rash act are given.

A Greentown Scandal.

Coroner Cook was called to Greentown Tuesday to investigate the death of a Mrs. Haak. Circumstances indicate that an abortion had been performed upon her person, implicating a well-known Akron physician.

Coroner Cook returned to Greentown to-day to continue the investigation.

A Lineman's Accident.

F. Williams, a lineman employed by the C. & L. W. railroad company, met with a severe accident Wednesday. He was at work upon a telegraph pole, and in some way lost his hold and fell to the ground, receiving a broken rib and several gashes about the head and arms. Dr. Hallock, his physician, thinks the result will not be serious.

A Canton Accident.

C. L. Jones, a resident of Canton, met with a severe accident, which may result in his death. He was descending from a scaffold upon which he had been engaged in cleaning the ceiling of the First Methodist church, and in some way missed his foothold and fell to the floor twenty-five feet below. An examination showed that one rib was broken, but he was so badly shaken up that recovery is doubtful.

An Advance for the Indigent Soldiers.

Township Clerk Koons was busy Monday writing out orders for indigent soldiers of Perry township. A few months ago their allowance was reduced fifty per cent. on account of the exhaustion of the fund. It has been possible to restore the allowance to their original amount, and the September remittances will therefore be double those of August. Perry township has more veterans who receive aid from this fund than any other in the county. There are twenty-nine on the books who receive from two dollars and a half to five dollars monthly. The sum paid out in one month has gone as high as one hundred and thirty-two dollars.

THE CITY COUNCIL

DROPS THE FIRE BRICK PAVING UNTIL SPRING.

The Financial Condition of the City—A Damage Suit Threatened—Resolutions Passed.

Owing to the sickness of Mr. Blumenschein, President pro tem. Jarvis occupied the chair at the council meeting Wednesday night.

The street commissioner's report for the week ending September 1, amounting to \$57 was approved.

Resolution by Mr. Clutz: To have the engineer decide upon a grade for Clay street, and report the same at the next meeting of the council. Passed.

Clerk White then read a letter from G. W. Lemmons, which stated that he had visited Massillon twice for the purpose of inspecting the paving brick manufactured by the Massillon Stone and Brick Company, first on August 1, when not more than 5,000 of the brick then manufactured were suitable for paving purposes, and again on September 1, when he was accompanied by Mr. Todd, an expert upon paving brick, and they both agreed that out of the 175,000 brick then manufactured, not more than 50,000 would correspond to the sample shown, and he could not see how the Massillon Brick Company could furnish the required number of brick by the time specified in the contract. He would therefore withdraw from the understanding with the council, for the paving of Main street. On motion of Mr. Volkmer the communication was accepted.

Resolution by the paving and grading committee: That the contract entered into between the city and G. W. Lemmons be rescinded, and that the paving of Main street be abandoned for the present.

Mr. Leu objected to the passage of the resolution on the ground that the time had not expired for the completion of the work, and until that time the council had no right to rescind the contract.

The clerk here stated that he understood that a suit for damages would be begun by the Massillon Stone and Brick Company, and he was of the opinion that the contract should be rescinded at once.

Mr. Bowman stated that no one except the council was to blame for the present situation, and thought it advisable to pass such a resolution, but was under the impression that it should be deferred until after the expiration of the contract. The resolution was tabled until the next meeting.

Resolution by Mr. Volkmer: That J. Donaker or heirs be notified to lay stone flagging along side of their property on North Mill street. Passed.

The city clerk reported the financial condition of the city on September 5:

	CREDIT.
City of Massillon	\$ 6,546 80
Light Fund	1,229 43
Fire Department Fund	3,406 40
Police Fund	416 23
Water Fund	506 08
Salary Fund	138 80
Sinking Fund	2,340 00
Interest Fund	10 17
Board of Health Fund	217 05
Hospital Fund	106 30
Bonds	13,500 00
Total	\$45,558 19

	DEBIT.
City Treasury	\$27,673 43
Street Commissioner's Fund	17 65
Street and Alley Fund	371 81
Engineer's Fund	200 00
Incidental Fund	247 84
L. Limbach	16 58
Total	\$28,669 19

Resolution by Mr. Bowman: That the discharge of the park ward be indefinitely postponed. Passed.

J. O. Garrett then addressed the council upon the subject of paving Cedar street sidewalks. He stated that all had complied with the notice except T. S. Webb and Z. T. Baltzy, and he wanted to know whether the notice, which was given last April, meant thirty days, thirty months or thirty years.

Mr. Leu stated that he understood that a member of the council had told persons who were ordered to lay flagging that they need not comply with the request until next summer. He (Leu) would like to know what authority this man had to do so.

Mr. Volkmer replied that he had told members of the school board they need not lay flagging along the West Tremont street school building because he thought that the flagging would not all be laid on the south side of Tremont street.

On motion of Mr. Clutz the council adjourned to meet at the call of the president.

	DUES PAID.
F. Hosen	\$ 4 00
Electric Light Co.	10 00
Newspeller & Co.	2 75
G. Miller	50 00
T. Hagen	50 00
I. Kitchin	50 00
F. Little	50 00
J. Baumberger	15 00
C. Baatz	14 00
C. T. Oberlin	13 00
C. E. Oberlin	26 48
M. Walker	20 00
G. W. Lemmons	10 00
John Miller	50 00
D. Smith	18 17
A. Clemens	9 25
John Gies and others	11 47
Geo. Young	18 75
D. A. Miller	18 75

Headquarters for school books, The Independent Company.

AT SPRING HILL

A Large Company of Massillon and Canton People Entertained.

(From Wednesday's Daily)

Dozens of lamps blinked in the long, straight lane which leads up to Spring Hill, last night, and the old country seat, in which many generations have often been entertained, was lighted up and thrown open to a large company, which came as the guests of Miss Wales and her brother, Mr. Arvine Wales, who, with their mother and Mrs. Church, received them as they entered. Parlor, library and hall carpets were covered with white canvas, which soon assumed a dozen hues, as falling flower petals were crushed by dancing feet. Rich. Reimer's orchestra occupied one end of the hall, from where its music penetrated to every room. One of the most pleasant features of the evening was the presence of so many Canton young people, whose animation was certainly not marred by their dusty ride. It is very rarely that so many from the two cities meet together at a time as many remarked. It was quite a pleasure to anyone thought of going home, and much later when the last carriage rumbled down the lane. The party numbered about one hundred and twenty-five, of whom the following were from out of town: Mrs. Church, of California; Miss Clem, of Philadelphia; Miss Brennaman, of Marshallville; Miss Phillips, of Newark, N. J.; Miss Kelly, of New York; Miss Garver, of Navarre; Miss Lowther, of Boston; Miss Deardorff, of Canal Dover; Miss Adele Graham, Miss Jennie Graham, of York, Pa.; Mr. Will Bucher, of Kingston, New Mexico; Miss McCallum, Miss Nellie McCallum, and Miss Mamie Magee, of Pittsburgh; Miss Bayless, of Lake Park; Mrs. Captain Williams, Miss Allen, Miss Ella Allen, Miss Mame Backus, Miss Slusser, Miss Thompson, Miss Bucher, the Rev. Howard MacQuary, and Messrs. Rob and Fred East, Norman and Wale Chance, Atlee Pomeroy, Will Shanafelt, Harry Reynolds, Will Kuhn, Harry Freese, Norman Ruff, Ralph Ambler, Rob. Turner, Cullen Welty and Anstoa Lynch, of Canton.

A FOUNDLING

COMES TO MRS. JOHN MORRISON

Sleeping in a Basket, and Laid in the Stable.

Just one square west of Akron street, at its southern end, there is a short thoroughfare which rejoices in being named after the great hero Lou's K. South. And upon an eminence, facing this street, from which it overlooks the chimneys on the opposite side, stands the little home of John Morrison, an honest workman, who, with his good wife, glories in his six young hopefuls, and regrets that he has no more. And it was thither that an INDEPENDENT man wended his way, along with a stream of women folk, to hear about the baby that came Tuesday morning, after the fashion that is told in the story books.

When Mrs. Morrison arose this morning, and started her husband off to work, she heard the cries of a little one and they disturbed her. The baby's voice continued to be heard, until the poor woman became nervous over it, and looked high and low, to find its source. Finally she ran down to the cow stable, which is directly upon the street, and entering the open door, came upon a common market basket, in which an infant was crying lustily. Mrs. Morrison nearly broke down, and had only strength to call to a neighbor to see the little foundling. When both had recovered from their astonishment, they carried the child to the house and began to investigate.

The babe was evidently about six weeks old. In the basket was a lot of clothing, all of it the worse for wear and attached to its body was a brown paper tag covered on both sides with writing. The words on one side are now indistinct, but on the other, the tag reads, "This child was baptized in the Holy Catholic church. His name is Willy. Take him, and take care of him." And the good hearted Mrs. Morrison has obeyed the injunction. The reduced stranger sleeps in the cradle in which the half a dozen Morrissons were rocked, and to each of the numerous requests for the charge of the little fellow she answers, no, no. Yet a glance at the surroundings of her home show that she is ill prepared for this additional burden, which some unfortunate or unnatural mother has imposed upon her. No one has any idea of the parentage of the child, and it seems likely that it was brought from a distance. He is a fine sprig of a boy, and the proudest of his admirers, whose name is legion, are Mrs. Morrison and the six little Morrissons.

A Modest, Sensitive Woman

often shrinks from consulting a physician about functional derangement, and prefers to suffer in silence. This may be a mistaken feeling, but it is one which is largely prevalent. To all such women we would say that one of the most skillful physicians of the day, who has had a vast experience in curing diseases peculiar to women, has prepared a remedy which is of estimable aid to them. We refer to Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. This is the only remedy for woman's peculiar weakness and ailments, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case or money refunded. See guarantee printed on bottle wrapper.

A VIGOROUS CLUB

Organized to Keep the Harrison Hall a Meeting.

(From Friday's Daily.)

The best attendance any meeting has thus far had, marked the gathering of Republicans last night, in the People's Hall. W. S. S. Rogers occupied the chair, with George T. Crawford as secretary.

The election of officers was first in order. The nominations were all very acceptable, and the following list was chosen unanimously: President, J. W. McClymonds; vice presidents from the wards and township, J. R. Dangler, Henry Huber, H. C. Brown, Joseph Corns, Jr., and Adam Metzger; secretary-treasurer, Wm. F. Ricks; executive and finance committee, J. W. Foltz, W. B. Humberger and Jos. R. White. A committee consisting of E. D. Docks, C. H. Garrigues and J. H. Williams, was named, to draft a constitution. It is the purpose of the club to organize a marching section within its own lines, as soon as possible. A hall will be secured, and a regular meeting night appointed. The first regular meeting will be held next Thursday, at the People's hall. Short speeches were made last night by J. H. Williams, W. F. Ricks, D. F. Reinhold and others, upon pertinent subjects.

The Death of Mrs. Lieghley

(Monday's Daily)

Surrounded by the large family, to whom the end has long been expected, and sadly awaited, Mrs. Eli B. Lieghley passed away yesterday noon, after such patient and silent suffering as is the lot of very few to endure. Day by day, for three long years, the disease gained a firmer hold, covering her strength, and denying her the power of speech, until at last she was mercifully relieved by death. Mrs. Lieghley's trouble was a morbid growth at the base of the brain which developed into progressive paralysis, from the effects of which she lost her voice, and her ability to readily partake of food. Under all this growing load, the mind which was ever bright and active, retained its cheerfulness. She leaves behind a husband, a large family, and a great circle of friends. The funeral will be held Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the family residence on Prospect street.

Remarkable Nerve.

The early history of America is full of instances of men having great nerve. But we are rapidly becoming the most nervous people on earth. The recent increase of insanity, epilepsies, headaches, backache, neuralgia, sleeplessness, nervousness, dyspepsia, fluttering of the heart, etc., points to an early decay of the race, unless this tendency is checked. Nothing will cure these diseases like Dr. Miles' Nerve, warranted to contain neither opium or morphia. Sample bottles free at Z. T. Baltzy's drug store. Don't fail to try it.

Sudden Death.

The papers are full of sudden deaths. If you have choking sensations, fluttering pain or tenderness in chest, faint easily, take Dr. Miles' New Cure. Sold at Z. T. Baltzy's drug store.

M. P.—A New Principle.

A great physician has discovered that the true way to tonify the liver, stomach, bowels, etc., is to reach their nerves. Mill's Pills, the most potent and mildest. Samples free at Z. T. Baltzy's drug store.

Peculiar

In the combination of position, and preparation of its ingredients, Hood's Sarsaparilla is a peculiar remedy. It is its good name, which is a tower of strength, and a peculiar in the phenomenal success it has attained. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the most successful medicine for purifying the blood, giving strength and creating an appetite.

Don't hawk, hawk, blow, spit, and disgust everybody with your offensive breath, but use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and you will be cured.

The Handsomest Lady in Massillon.

Remarkable for a friend of the other day that she drew Kemel's Balsam for the throat and it was a superior remedy, as it soothed her throat instantly when other cough remedies had no effect whatever. So it is not to be wondered you of its superior merit, a druggist will give you a sample bottle free. Large size 50c and \$1.00.

Bridge Notice.

Sealed bids will be received up to noon Monday, October 1st, 1898, at the auditor's office, Canton, Ohio, for the purpose of constructing four stone bridges, two over the Ohio canal and two over the Tuscawas river, on the John Silk road, running west from Russell & Co's shop, in the city of Massillon, Stark county, Ohio. Bids received for the purpose. Also one pier in the Tuscawas river. The commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

P. L. MAXLEY, County Auditor. 10-41

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

CIDER
MACHINERY
The Very Best. New Catalogue mailed FREE
Address C. G. HAPTON, Detroit, Mich.

ATTENTION! LOOK!
A SPECTACULAR DOUBLE SWISSING CAMPAIGN TORCH.
All ready for the stick for only 15 cents and two 2c stamps. Send for one today to
W. B. SWALLIN, 501 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DISEASES OF MEN ONLY
Blood Poison, Discharge of Kidneys, Prostatitis and other ailments. Write for free literature. Address: DR. GRINDLE, 117 W. 12th St., New York.

READ THIS!

There are many who think a watch ought to run for years without cleaning or a drop of oil. Read this and judge for yourselves: The main wheel in an ordinary American watch makes 4 revolutions a day of 24 hours, or 1,440 in a year. Next the center wheel 24 revolutions a day, or 8,760 a year. The third wheel 192 in a day or 70,180 in a year. The fourth wheel 2,440 in a day, or 890,600 in a year. The fifth or escape wheel 12,960 in a day, or 4,728,200 in a year. The ticks or beats are 388,800 in a day, or 141,912,000 in a year. Think of your watch and take it to

MILLER'S JEWELRY STORE,
No. 11 East Main Street,
And have it Cleaned. Watches Cleaned and Warranted for 75 cents. Repairing made a Specialty at Miller's, No. 11 E. Main Street.

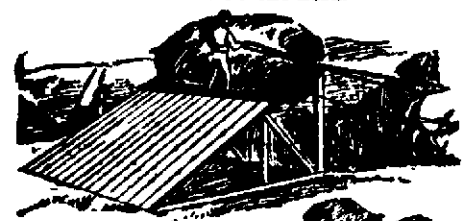
COLEMAN, THE RELIABLE JEWELER
HAS AN IMMENSE STOCK OF
OPTICAL GOODS,
Spectacles and Eye-Glasses in Gold, Silver, Steel, Rubber, Shell and Zylomite Frames.
WE CAN SUIT YOU.
Prices Lower than the Lowest.
Diamonds, Watches, Silverware, Jewelry, clocks, Gold Pens, Musical Instruments, Etc.
COLEMAN'S 5 Erie Street

FARM AND GARDEN.

MODES OF AGRICULTURE PRACTICED BY PROGRESSIVE FARMERS.

An Illustrated Description of How Hay Is Stacked in the Field by Farmers in Northwestern Iowa, Where Wild Grass Is Largely Grown.

A correspondent in Prairie Farmer gives the following illustrated description of how hay is stacked in northwestern Iowa, where wild grass is mostly grown and where it is stacked in the field.



A NOVEL HAY STACKER.

Cut and rake in square lands of such a size that the hay will make stacks of the desired dimensions. The stack is to be made in the center, and the windrows, which should be straight, run towards it. To get the hay to the center use a plank twelve or fourteen feet long, as a rake. Hitch a steady team to each end by a rope or chain ten or twelve feet long. One team walks on each side of the windrow and the driver may stand on the board or not, as he pleases.

To elevate the hay an inclined plane like that shown in the illustration is used. The incline is made of fence boards sixteen feet long, planed on the upper side, and supported by a frame made of two by four scantlings, which are firmly braced. The frame should be fourteen feet long, twelve or fourteen wide, and eight high. To elevate the hay, drive one team on each side of the incline, sliding the hay up and letting it drop over the end onto the stack. It is best to have two men drive while doing this. The man who stacks can help, only two men being actually needed to perform all the work.

When one part of the stack gets as high as the incline, the incline can be moved forward a few feet, by hitching one or both teams to the front of it, or by moving it with the plank, as you would a bunch of hay. The first part is topped out while the rest is being built. To get the plank out after unloading, unhitch one team and the other pulls it out lengthwise.

Late Fall or Winter Cabbage.

For late fall or winter cabbage, where land is cheap, the plants are set in rows three feet apart each way. This, says Joseph Harris in American Agriculturist, requires 4,840 plants per acre. The land is marked out with a common marker both ways, the plants are dropped where the two rows cross, and a careful man sets them out. They are set deep enough, so that the lower leaves stand level with the surface. The great point is to press the soil firmly around the roots and not merely around the upper part of the stem. Mr. Harris' plan, after marking out the land both ways, is to drop about two tablespoonfuls of fertilizer or a good handful of pulverized hen dung where the two rows cross, and then run a narrow horse hoe up and down each row both ways.

The favorite varieties and the time of planting vary considerably in different sections. The usual time of planting these varieties for late fall and winter use ranges from the 20th of June until the 10th of July. Much, however, depends on the land and season. When the soil and preparation are all that could be desired, these varieties can be frequently planted safely until the 20th of July, and occasionally until the 1st of August.

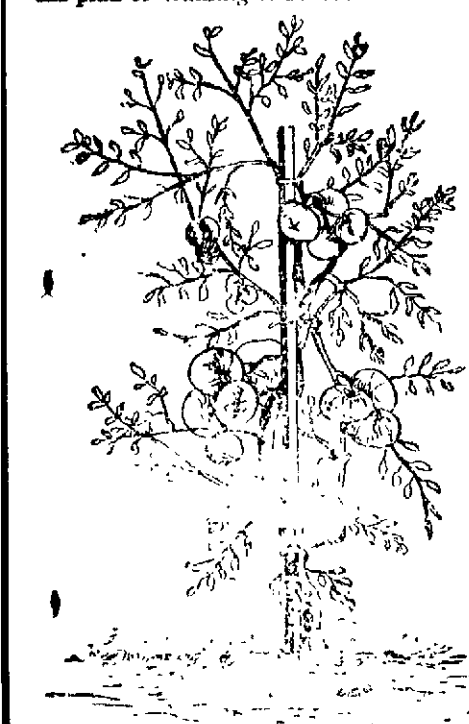
The after management of the crop consists merely in keeping the land clean and mellow by constant use of the cultivator and hoe. Simple as this is, it is where many cabbage growers fail. In two or three days after the cabbage plants are set out it is well to run a cultivator between the rows, and follow with a hoe and break the crust round the wilted plants and draw a little fine fresh soil round them. If any of the plants are dead, set out others in their place. In two or three days cultivate again, and keep on cultivating until the cabbage leaves cover the ground. It is one great secret of success.

Ripening Tomatoes.

Tomatoes ripened on the vines are much superior to those that are picked off partly green and laid in the sun to ripen. Many persons, in order to get early fruit, tie the plants to stakes and pinch off the ends of the vines as soon as enough fruit has set. The best soil for tomatoes is a sandy loam, and they will not so well on wet or too highly manured lands.

One Method of Training Tomatoes.

A leading market gardener of Pennsylvania describes in Popular Gardening his plan of training tomatoes.



STAKING TOMATO PLANTS.

Each plant is trained to a stake four to five feet high. The plants are trimmed closely at first, leaving only a few branches on the early fruiting. Later he does not trim, but simply ties the vines to the stakes until the top is reached, when they are allowed to bear and fruit until killed by frost. In training he makes about three things to a stake, leaving only the main vine to grow. The shoots or laterals are cut back to the main stem. The grower quoted from is convinced that leaving the plants to grow to the top of the stake, and shading the fruit from the direct rays of the sun, and at the same time not so dense as to exclude light and air too much, will produce the best fruit.

WHEAT FOR DIFFERENT SOILS.

Interesting Information Furnished by Intelligent Observers.

It is quite well known that varieties that succeed well in some sections of the country prove unprofitable in others under different conditions of soil and climate. New varieties are also being constantly introduced, and it is desirable to learn when and where they succeed or fail in order that as little loss as possible may be sustained by making unnecessary experiments with sorts not adapted to one's own locality. Some interesting information of this kind is furnished in the reports of intelligent observers to the agricultural department at Washington.

The Michigan Agricultural college reports that the imported varieties—Genesee, white Crimean, Egyptian and Indian—grew vigorously in the fall, but were not sufficiently hardy to withstand the winter. Extra early Oakley proved too tender for this latitude. The Diel Mediterranean, a bearded variety, stood thick on the ground; no smut or rust; was ready for harvesting July 1, the berry being plump and hard. The McGhee white showed some rust on the leaves, but no smut, ripened unevenly.

Missouri experiment station reports: The Crimean, a coarse wheat, mostly winter, killed. The Indian and Egyptian wheat, all winter, killed. The Diel Mediterranean stood the winter well and gave a good berry. The Genesee, a failure. The McGhee white gave a moderate yield of most beautiful wheat of light color, with a pearly luster, and ripened June 16. From Pawnee county, Neb., the Sheriff wheat is reported as badly winter killed.

The New York experiment station reports the Diel Mediterranean is well adapted to this climate. Martin's amber is first class. Genesee, white Crimean and Egyptian are failures.

The Pennsylvania state college reports all the imported varieties, white Crimean, Genesee, Egyptian and Indian, winter killed. The yield from one quart McGhee seed was 22 pounds; extra early Oakley, 23 pounds; Diel Mediterranean, 60 pounds; Martin's amber, 13 ounces. All suffered considerably from the fly.

South Carolina experiment station reports the extra early Oakley a very early variety, and an admirable sort for this latitude. Yield, about 20 bushels to the acre. McGhee's white is a week later and a good southern wheat. The Diel Mediterranean rather late, but made a fine yield. The Sheriff too late for this latitude; the Egyptian, Crimean and Indian all killed by cold. Martin's amber about half killed.

Virginia, Hampton School reports: Red Mediterranean seems to be the only wheat at all sure here.

The southern states generally report but little wheat sown, as it is not as successful as in higher latitudes and is almost invariably injured by rust.

A Desirable Hybrid Rose.

Professor Budd, of the Iowa state agricultural college, thinks that the question of the possible improvement of the beautiful foliageed Rosa rugosa ought to be agitated. He writes:

"So far as yet tried all of its forms from China, Japan, Poland, north Silesia and central Russia are perfectly hardy and perfect in foliage on the great prairies of the west and northwest, where, under common cultivation, nearly all the varieties grown at the east either fall on account of severe winters or imperfect foliage and flowers in hot, dry summer air. Some of the red and white varieties of east Europe have already developed all of their stamens into petals, and there are good reasons for believing that judicious crossing and selection would soon give a list of varieties uniting the grand foliage of the rugosa with the beauty and perfume of bloom of some of the favorite old varieties."



HYBRID ROSE—MME. GEORGES BRUANT. (Half natural size.)

The need of hardier varieties of roses than we now have is made apparent over a large part of the rich prairies west and northwest of Lake Michigan, where no variety less hardy than the yellow Harrison can be grown unless more care is given in the way of winter protection than is usually bestowed by the average owner of a prairie homestead. Professor Budd closes his letter with the remark that the "professional rose-growers should take up this much needed work." The editor of American Gardener heartily indorses the professor's remarks and calls attention to the new variety, Mme. Georges Bruant, and Mr. E. S. Canning's success in the same line, as sufficient encouragement to induce our rose-growers to systematic efforts in this field of promise.

The experiments of Mr. Canning on the grounds of The Rural New Yorker have resulted in sixty hybrids between Rosa rugosa and the other many different roses. One of the best of the lot to bloom this season is, as the editor of The Weekly World's a hybrid between R. rugosa and Harrison's yellow. The flower is a surprise, it has twenty petals, and the color is far from that of either its father plant (yellow) or its mother plant (a light pink). The color is almost that of Gen. Jacqueminot.

The hybrid rose depicted in our cut, Mme. Georges Bruant, is the result of a flower of R. rugosa fertilized by the pollen of Sembrun. The plant is said to inherit the hardy constitution of the mother plant, and having foliage much like that of rugosa, while in the flower it resembles a tea rose, the flower is white, double and fragrant, and is particularly attractive in the fall.

Attentional Notes.

The Editor, following the first day of each year shall hereafter be known as, about New York state as Arbor day, proclamation of the governor.

New York's appropriations for agriculture and kindred purposes, available for Oct. 1, 1888, make a total of \$283,111.

CHINESE SEA GRUB.

COST OF FEEDING A PAGAN ON AN OCEAN STEAMER.

A Crowd of Celestials Leaving San Francisco for Far Cathay—A Quarrelsome Set of Passengers—Little Waste in Feeding—Profits.

The Oceanic Steamship company's office was crowded the other forenoon by Chinamen anxious to avail themselves of the reduced rate of passage by the Canadian Pacific steamship Abyssinia. Two hundred and forty took passage by her and sailed about 12 o'clock. Many held off to the last minute in the hope that better terms might be made, but the agents were inexorable.

"Don't you fumigate the office after the China steamer leaves?" asked a Hawaiian dude, who struggled to the counter through the jabbering crowd of Chinamen to secure a passage to Honolulu by the Australia.

"What ails you?" was the retort. "You should be familiar with the essence of Cathay, as you come from Honolulu."

"Of course I am, but I'm a thing so rank as this."

"Good money, all the same. There are no deadheads in the Chinese passenger trade, no round trip complimentary tickets. Everything is on a basis of United States gold coin and no credit."

CHINESE LAWYERS.

Happening along at lunch, the lead thus opened was followed. "See the Abyssinian lot of Chinese?" asked the dispenser of hospitality at a neighboring lunch bar. "Seem a queer lot. Give a great deal of trouble, most likely. That kind always do. There are cripples and broken down men of all kinds among them."

"Have you had experience in that trade?"

"Yes, for years. I have been employed in the Chinese trade quite a long time, but I have quit the sea. These fellows will have an armory with them. They are quarrelsome and dangerous, and there are always, so I have learned, to stir up trouble. They tell the ignorant coolies their rights, and if we were not prepared to fight at the drop of a hat it would be all up with us and the ship. We generally manage to keep them under."

"What is the rate of passage?" asked a reporter who happened to be present.

"Twenty-five dollars and whatever we can get for freight."

"Are you in for a freight war?"

"Can't tell. Know only what we are doing."

"Does \$25 passage money pay the Canadian Pacific on a thirty day voyage, when the old lines could barely manage to get along with a \$50 rate?"

"I should smile. But you just skirmish around and find out."

"What does it cost to feed Chinese passengers?"

"I brought over 1,500 of them one trip at an average cost of four and three-eighths cents a day per man. Yes, it was a little pinched, but they had enough. Up to \$800 a fair average of the cost is ten cents per head daily, above that the average lowers. I think the Pacific Mail figures on twelve cents, but that depends on circumstances."

"What kind of food do they get?"

"Chiefly rice. We take twenty-six different kinds of chows. We take white beans, brown beans, black beans, red beans, green beans—every kind of beans; orange peel, sauces, dried shrimps, dried fish, dried abalone, although they get little of that. But the principal diet is rice. Five pounds of fresh beef will go as far with 100 Chinamen as with five white men. They take a big mess of rice and a small piece of fresh meat, which they lift, bite off a small morsel, and return to the dish. Then they pitch into the rice with their chopsticks and sample the sauces. They are fond of salt pork and salt meat. Fresh meat goes further. They should never get salted meat or pork."

MUST EAT OR STARVE.

"Have you ever had trouble with Chinese passengers?"

"Often. I remember once in the Pekin we had a thousand of them, and they kicked about their food. I went down to find out what the trouble was, and then brought down the chief officer. The rice was not cooked to their liking."

"I will give you ten minutes to begin eating," said the chief officer; "after that the rice will be thrown overboard."

"We could not move. We were surrounded. 'Time's up,' said I, calling my boys to clear away. 'Over she goes,' the Chinamen looked sulky for a minute or so, and then sat down and ate the rice, and that was the last of it."

"We never have any trouble coming this way until after we leave Yokohama. Up to that time the coolie is busy filling up, and by the time he reaches Yokohama he is all swollen out with rice, cutting a very ridiculous figure, with his spindly legs and overhanging stomach. After leaving Japan he is in good condition, and listens to the incendiary talk of the Chinese high bidder. If we backed down or weakened in any way it would be all up with us. Chinamen are a hard crowd to handle on shipboard."

"You have only to give the Chinamen plenty to eat and you have no trouble," said an attentive listener. "I was in Hong Kong when the Abyssinian came in three trips ago, and she had trouble about the food. She then sailed from Victoria. The other vessels seldom have any bother of that kind."

"You think that ten cents per day covers the cost of the food supplied on shipboard to each Chinese passenger?"

"Yes, I do. It costs less, with care, when the numbers are large than when there are few on board. There is very little waste, I assure you. It is not a living trade at \$5.00 per head."—San Francisco Examiner.

A Change of Title.

Two are riding in a street car, when one says to the other:

"Look here, Mac, here's Headley's book; he's just written a book. Remember the title, 'Forever Perfect,' and when I introduce you say something about it, it will please him."

Headley enters, and is at once introduced by his friend to Mr. Mac, who is enthusiastically:

"So glad to meet you, my dear sir. I have waited for a long time to know the author of that charming book—'Forever Perfect.'—Detroit Free Press.

An Honest Criticism.

Her mother, with commendable tact and consideration, was endeavoring to say something complimentary in regard to a particularly homely infant of a friend and neighbor. But our uncompromising small heroine wouldn't have it so. "Why mamma, that baby looks like one of those little blind kittens what was left in our basement; des like a little lukewarm kitten."—Washington Independent.

Poor, Foolish Men.



TAKE A WOMAN'S ADVICE.

This is only the second time in eight weeks that I have had to polish my boots, and yet I had hard work getting my husband to give up his old blacking brush, and the annoyance of having the paste blacking rub off on his pants, and adopt

Wolff's ACME Blacking

A magnificent Deep Black Polish, which does on Men's boots what it does on women's shoes. WOLFF & CO. 100 N. 3rd St. St. Louis, Mo.



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